

THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

Words of Encouragement.

Who is there that in his or her daily labors fails to lend an ear to kind words of encouragement? How they elevate the mind to greater energy! How different the lead-like weight of fault finding! Kind words are a cheap commodity to the giver, while they often make the poor man happy. Our grumbling period may not be entirely over, but it is pleasant to anticipate the day when we shall talk something as follows to our friends and patrons:

We feel exceedingly happy at the bright prospects before us. We thank those of our friends who have favored our enterprise, and the daily encouragement we receive makes our editorial heart bound majestically with invigorating thumps of joy. We have had a touch of the liver complaint. But upon taking a stroll through town to-day we must confess the last symptom of the disease has evaporated. First we bolted into the public square.

It required some engineering skill to get through the crowd of teams loaded with hay, wood, grain, etc., and the mass of human beings there congregated. We next looked into the warehouses of our merchants, where piles upon piles of everything in the form of produce and merchandise showed plainly that we were in a business place.

Drays loading and unloading; the shouts of the drivers; the yelling of the news boys, and uproar generally, made our ears ring. Next we took a "buss" for the railroad depot. Though the distance is short, we were soon locked in with the crowd of teams going to and fro, but soon reached our destination. Here we were knocked about among locomotives, news boys, and cabmen, shouting the names of their various hotels and destinations. One locomotive blew up, and one didn't, and after pulling and hauling our precious body to get through the crowd, we returned to our sanctum to get relief from the perfection of discord that apparently prevails in a thriving business town like Anoka. We cannot wonder longer that we are prosperous, and that our columns are teeming with new advertisements. We feel rich and independent in our office labors. We have dug through the hard rub of getting our paper on a firm basis. We have but one favor to grant to any one, and that is the space occupied in our paper by the rat tail advertisement. We can dispense with that, and not feel the loss materially.

Dissection.—We listened to a very pleasant discussion by the members of the Library Association, on Thursday evening, at the Methodist Hall, on the question, "Will the emancipation of the slaves be detrimental to white labor?" It seemed to us somewhat late in the day for Republicans to debate such a question; still we will not say the time was unprofitably spent. Our feeling, however, is all on one side of that question. In our judgment no general evil can result from a good thing. If freedom is good for the slave, it will work well also to the master, to the white laborer, and to every class of society. One principle harmonizes with another in the moral world; there is no conflict.

A State Convention of unconditional Union men, who sustain the National Administration, will be held in Saint Paul, on Wednesday, March 2d, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Minnesota in the coming National Convention. The vote of the last election has been adopted as the basis of representation, which makes one hundred and forty members for the State. Two members will be due from Anoka County.

"LITTLE SIX" CAPTURED.—A correspondent of the Pioneer from Pembina gives an interesting account of the capture of Little Six. He is a noted Sioux chief, and half brother of Little Crow. He is charged with murdering seventeen white women.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I.

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1864.

NUMBER 19.

Temperance.

Fortunately for our town the principle of temperance is firmly established in the character and habits of a majority of the people. They are of that New England stamp, who have been thoroughly trained in this matter. And so strong is public sentiment on the temperance question that this is no inviting point for those who would live by the liquor traffic. No other town in the State, probably, can claim as much. But our future is likely to be darkened, as the tide of population rises, unless we awake to the importance of some degree of vigilance in this direction. We cannot depend wholly on our past reputation. Present life and activity are needful. Like all river towns we are liable to accessions of rough, unprincipled men, and our only security against them and their contaminating influence is a live public sentiment. Such a safeguard is impregnable. It is stronger than stone walls or iron cells.

We notice the commendable action of the ladies of Red Wing on this subject, and would suggest a similar course for those of Anoka. No work can be more appropriate for the ladies of our religious societies.

We cut the following from the Goodhue County Republican. A meeting was held on the 15th ult, which was called to order by Mrs. Densmore. Mrs. Pascal Smith was elected chairman, and Laura Parkhurst, Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, The evil of intemperance has become a great and growing one throughout the land, and in our immediate community drawing into its dreadful vortex the old and the young—fathers, husbands, brothers, sons—filling once happy homes with sorrow and wretchedness, and destroying multitudes who might be useful and honored members of society;

Therefore Resolved, That we the women of this city feel called upon to do all in our power to arrest the unhappy and soul-destroying vice whose progress we have watched with deep solicitude.

Resolved, That as none are more deeply concerned in this matter than the wives and mothers and sisters and daughters of those who are subject to temptation. We esteem it our high privilege and solemn duty to discountenance in every manner the faintest semblance and most distant approach of this vice.

Resolved, That if no other course prove effectual, we will bring to bear against those whose course is reprehensible all the power of social proscription.

Resolved, That we will unite most cordially in all efforts put forth by the friends of humanity for the purpose of suppressing this dreadful evil, and enormous wrong perpetrated against us, against society, and against God; and thus pledging ourselves, we will endeavor to incite others who are as yet indifferent to aid in the good work.

Resolved, That we will co-operate in organization and in labor, in the circulation of pledges and temperance documents, in the formation of Bands of Hope among adults and youth, in the calling of public meetings to be addressed by the best speakers that can be procured, and in all efforts calculated to create a right public sentiment and rescue those who are fast hastening to destruction.

Resolved, That all present, pledge themselves to use their utmost efforts to create a proper sentiment in this community on the subject of Temperance.

Resolved, That the clergymen be solicited to notice this meeting, and invite their congregations to engage in the work, and the editors to notice it in their papers.

The public are reminded that Betty, the colored woman, and her two children are still alive; consequently they eat, and drink, and wear out clothes like other persons. Now in order that the supply may equal the demand, persons desirous of doing so are requested to leave for her benefit packages of provision or clothing at Stowell & Co's store, or furnish her work near the residence of Mr. Chas. King.

The Minnesota First is about to return home.

Hon. Jared Benson has been elected President of the State Board of Agriculture.

We call attention to the advertisement of W. B. Greene, who is to open a high school March 15th.

G. D. Coleman and John S. McGladwin have entered into copartnership to carry on business at the old stand of Mr. Coleman. See their advertisement.

On Monday, Mr. Nichols, of the State Senate, offered resolutions commendatory of the course of President Lincoln, and recommending his re-election.

We understand it is expected that Rev. Dr. McManis, of Minneapolis, will deliver the next Lecture before the Anoka Library Association, on Thursday evening next, at the Baptist Church.

For the Anoka Star.

OUR COUNTRY FOREVER!

Lieut. Col. B— hereby tenders to the patriots of Anoka County, his services as recruiting agent for the new Company of "ANOKA RIFLES," and begs to inform the people generally that the time for recruiting will close when the Railroad is completed to St. Cloud.

Maj. Gen. "P—" has arranged for the treatment of all sick and wounded by laying in a fine stock of drugs, and Brig. Gen. D— attends to the "trying" department, that is, as every new recruit is expected to treat the company to cigars, Brig. Gen. D—, with the assistance of Cols. F., I., R., H., and the stage agent, all of whom are on his staff, try the quality, and if accepted, the new recruit is sworn in.

The company, as we understand from Lieut. Col. B—, is in a flourishing condition, and our neighboring village, Minneapolis, as the Lieutenant Colonel who recently returned from there states, is in quite a state of excitement, on account of the patriotism of this vicinity. It may be well to state that arrangements are being made with the Railroad, and stage company, for the transportation of all recruits to wherever they wish to go, provided they are well supplied with "Greenback," with which to pay their fare.

The special duty of this company, styled the "ANOKA RIFLES," will be to follow the army, if need be, into the "lions den," and rifle the sick and wounded who may chance to fall in their way. And one grand, redeeming feature of the organization is that no one below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel will be admitted.

It is hardly to be supposed that the dry goods, and hardware business can successfully compete with an enterprise of this kind where such glowing prospects are in view. Let the people awake at once to their true interests, as the indefatigable recruiting agent is fully determined to "go up" if sufficient encouragement is not afforded him here.

Particulars regarding the bounties, equipments, &c., may be learned upon application to the handsomest Lieutenant Colonel in town.

By order of Brig. Gen. "P." Brig. Gen. D—, A. A.

For the Anoka Star.

TESTIMONIAL.

CHAMPELAIN, Jan. 25, 1864.
MR. EDITOR:—From a sense of duty to suffering humanity I wish to make public, through the Star, the beneficial effects of the galvanic treatment of disease, under the skillful treatment of Mrs. Mary Colburn, of this town. In the fall of 1863 I was attacked with paralysis, to such a degree that I could not go or stand alone; and all that friends could do for me only aggravated the disease; until Mrs. Colburn procured a Galvanic Battery—from the effects of which I have been so far restored to health as to earn my living through the past summer, and am now enjoying a comfortable state of health.

I cannot feel justified to close this

without stating that, to my knowledge, Mrs. Colburn has broken some of the most threatening symptoms of fever with the battery. She has cured diptheria in a very short time, and very severe rheumatism. In fact, I have not known a single case, where she has been called in the early stage of a disease, but the patients were soon restored to their usual health.

JOHN KENISTON.

ANOTHER DRAFT.

200,000 More.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, JAN. 30, 1864.

It is hereby ordered that a draft for five hundred thousand (\$500,000) men to serve for three (3) years or during the war, be made on the tenth (10th) day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service, prior to the 1st day of March, and not heretofore credited. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Press says:

Twenty-six days remain (from Jan. 30) during which volunteers will be received. Minnesota's proportion of the new call will be about two thousand, which added to what the State will lack after receiving credit for the veteran volunteers, will leave about thirty-eight hundred to be drafted on the 10th day of March, unless previously raised by volunteering. Let every town and county do what it can for the good work. Very few towns that were exempt under the three hundred thousand call of October have a sufficient excess to clear them under the new levy, so that all have an imperative duty to perform. Our forces still have a stupendous task to perform and if we expect great achievements we must furnish the material with which to strike the blow.

APPOINTMENT OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

David Blakely, Secretary of State, and ex officio Superintendent of Public Instruction, has made the annual appointment of the School Fund to the various counties, as follows:

SECOND ANNUAL APPOINTMENT OF THE GENERAL SCHOOL FUND, AS MADE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.			
Names of Counties.	No. persons Annual app- ment, 5 and 21 years of age, each county.	1863.	1864.
Anoka.....	744	\$234.80	
Benton.....	129	58.05	
Blue Earth.....	1750	737.50	
Brown.....	2066	104.70	
Carver.....	2037	902.95	
Chicago.....	625	258.50	
Dakota.....	3524	1720.80	
Dodge.....	1841	828.45	
Fairbault.....	872	392.4	
Fillmore.....	2286	300.75	
Freeborn.....	1509	673.05	
Goodhue.....	3714	1071.50	
Hennepin.....	4391	2200.95	
Houston.....	2771	1246.95	
Isanti.....	1109	46.30	
Itasca.....	11	.35	
Le Sueur.....	2055	935.25	
Lincoln.....	74	35.30	
McLeod.....	108	108.00	
Miller.....	60	27.00	
Morrison.....	215	96.75	
Mower.....	1537	300.75	
Nicollet.....	1191	495.45	
Olustee.....	4065	1829.25	
Pine.....	37	7.65	
Ramsey.....	4022	1809.90	
Stearns.....	2985	1340.25	
St. Louis.....	550	252.50	
Scott.....	2421	1052.50	
Sherburne.....	315	142.10	
Sibley.....	1518	625.10	
Stearns.....	1441	620.95	
Steele.....	1912	545.40	
Wabasha.....	2540	1275.70	
Wadena.....	1017	457.65	
Washington.....	2013	903.10	
Winona.....	4077	1854.65	
Wright.....	1125	506.70	
Total.....	64,504	\$29,173.50	

LOCATION OF THE SIOUX.

An officer at Fort Abercrombie writes as follows: "From the best information from scouts sent out from this post to Devil's Lake, and from half breeds, I am of the opinion that there is not more than sixty lodges of Sioux east of the Missouri River and south of Turtle Mountains, and are divided as follows: At Devil's Lake, twenty; on upper Cheyenne River, five to ten, and on James River about thirty. These Indians are all Sisseton, of whom Standing Buffalo is principal Chief. The lower Indians who committed the principal outrages, are in the British settlements. Their principal Chief, 'Little Six,' has been secured by Major Hatch."

—The Southern Methodist Book Concern in Nashville has been taken by the civil authorities for a government printing office. It was a pestilent secession concern, and has been put to good use.

IDAHO.

Everybody, almost, has something to say about Idaho, just now. An exchange proposes a "sober second thought," to those who think of starting for that place, the coming season, that their dazzled golden visions may not altogether blind them to the perils and hardships they will have to encounter.

Powerful hostile Indian tribes possess the country, and they kill every one who ventures into it for mining purposes. Mining is the hardest kind of manual labor—it has to be performed in that mining district, fifteen or twenty feet below the surface of the ground. The labor in addition to being hard, is unhealthy. Muscle and endurance are essentials of success—education and refinement comparatively useless—society is rude and primitive in the extreme, there are thousands of gamblers, thieves, sharpers and villains of every degree. Murder and robbery may be committed almost with impunity.

Bring this, the back ground and shady side into contrast with the bright visions of the golden harvest in prospect. It is stated as a fact, in connection with the fabulous stories of the abundance of gold to be found there, that about one in every ten does well, and not more than one in every hundred makes a fortune.

The going to Idaho, then, is a matter on which every one should very soberly think before setting out upon the journey.

WOMAN'S LOVE FOR THE OLD FLAG.

A letter from Chattanooga, after speaking of the erection of a lofty flag-staff on the peak of Lookout Mountain, from which now floats the Old Flag, says:

"I must tell you an affecting little scene that I witnessed when we first crossed Lookout, about the 9th of September. We were marching along at 'route step' with our colors furled in their black cases, when we perceived about a dozen of the fair sex in one of those everlasting southern porticos, watching us as we passed. We had got nearly by when one of the young ladies stepped out to the front, and said 'Boys, we want to see the old flag.' Oh such a shout as went up; banners soon unfurled, music struck up, the men took step, hats without number went into the air, and the hurrah lasted a good hour."

—Professor Agassiz, in a late lecture in Springfield, Mass., said: "Boys and girls, men and women, should be less cloistered. They should be associated in the school, on the farm, and in the shop. Their influences should be pure and healthful, and thus would the race attain more perfect development. Society will then be put on a higher foundation."

—A terribly fatal fever is prevailing at Carbondale, Pa. It is called the black or spotted fever, and with the exception of a few cases, has completely baffled the skill of the physicians. From six to eight deaths a day occur; the victims dying within a few hours after being attacked.

Man is the only animal that gets intoxicated. Hence it is very inappropriate to say of a man, who indulges in the habit, that he makes a beast of himself. It would be more proper to say of a beast that indulges in it, that he makes a man of himself.

—The first train ran out of Chicago, 15 years ago. Now there are 90 trains leaving that city daily. The total number of cars, on these trains is 1,432 freight, and 163 passenger. The daily out trains, if placed in one line, would reach 25 miles and 12 rods.

—The coffin of the King of Denmark weighed 3,000 pounds. It took thirty men an hour and a quarter to get it down the grand staircase. There were nearly 30,000 men in the funeral procession.

—All earnest men are fanatics to the lukewarm. All disinterested are fanatics to the selfish. All heroic men are fanatics to the cowardly. All living men are fanatics to the dead.

—Letters from New Orleans represent that the severe cold weather of the last three weeks has destroyed nearly all the sugar cane in Louisiana.

TO REMOVE INK STAINS. Ink stains may easily be removed from cotton or linen by washing the spot that is stained in salt and water. This should be done previous to its being washed with soap, for soap sets the color.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square.
One column, one year, \$20 00
Half column, one year, 20 00
Quarter column, one year, 18 00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year, 6 00
One square one week, 75
Each additional week, 25
Legal advertisements at legal rates.
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

CORN MEAL COFFEE.

Wheat coffee is very good—barley better, and rye better still, but corn meal coffee better yet. To one pint of corn meal, put one table spoonful of molasses—rub it thoroughly together, then brown carefully, but thoroughly. If you add to two table spoonfuls of this, one table spoonful of good Java, and settle the whole with an egg, the most inveterate coffee drinkers can scarcely detect it. Try it, ye lovers of coffee and savers of money.—[Tel-escape.

—The most extensive coal field in the world, commences near Carrollton, Kentucky, and runs north through Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, containing about eighty thousand square miles, of which a tenth part, or eight thousand square miles, is in Indiana.

—The tea and coffee culture is making good progress in California, and promises to become an extensive business.

Died.

In Champlin, on the 1st instant, Bela, youngest child of Joseph Dornus, aged 21 months.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath. Preaching at 10½ A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10 o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.
Prayer meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Baptist church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

High School.

The undersigned proposes to open a School in Shuler Hall, for the benefit of young Ladies and Gentlemen, to commence March 15, 1864. Tuition, \$5.00.
W. B. GREENE.
Anoka, Feb. 6, 1864.

COLEMAN & MCGLAULIN.

HAVING entered into copartnership to carry on the business of Blacksmithing, would inform the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line. Particular attention will be paid to Horse and Ox shoeing. All work warranted. They hope to receive the patronage of old friends and customers. Their shop is on the street below Davis' Store.
G. D. COLEMAN,
JOHN S. MCGLAULIN.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

British Reviews.
PRICES CHEAP AS EVER,
TO THOSE WHO PROMPTLY PAY IN ADVANCE.
POSTAGE REDUCED!!

Premiums to New Subscribers!!

Notwithstanding the cost of reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish our complete, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, Tory.

	Per Ann.
For any one of the four Reviews.....	\$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews.....	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews.....	7 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	2 00
For Blackwood and one Review.....	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews.....	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews.....	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....	10 00

POSTAGE.
The postage to all parts of the United States is now only Fifty-six Cents a Year for the Whole Five Publications, viz:—Twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood and only Eight Cents a Year for a Review. Postage is payable at the office where the numbers are received.

PREMIUMS.
New Subscribers to any two of the Periodicals for 1864, will receive as a premium their choice of any one of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to all five will receive their choice of any two of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to any or all the works for 1864, may procure any of the four Reviews for 1863, to which they may not be entitled as premiums, at \$1 a year each.

The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English Officer who was present at the Battle of Gettysburg, is now ready—price 25 cents. Remittances and communications should be addressed to

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 55 Walker St., bet. Broadway and Church St.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,
By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh and the late J. P. NORRIS, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous engravings. Price, \$5, for the two volumes. By Mail \$7.

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Cheap, pleasant and quick!

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Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

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A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock, at

CATHCART & CO'S,
132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced
consisting in part of

Clothes.

Casimeres.

Shawls.

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Tankee Notions, and newest styles

Dress Goods,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full as-
ortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and
and other Goods, as their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known
us and patronized us for the last twelve
years, we are grateful, but still we
are proud to be closed among

THE OLD SETTLERS.

we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among
the "old settlers."

GOLD IS ADVANCING.

And the goods will certainly be higher. But
for the next FIFTY DAYS we shall sell
without regard to the market.

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 2, 1893.

132

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end of
the Bridge formerly occupied as a
Match Factory, where they will keep
constantly on hand a good assortment of
staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures
for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if
not, return them, and your money will be refund-
ed. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for
goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the
highest market price will be paid for the same.
Anoka, August 10th, 1893.

TAILORING.

A NEW Tailoring Establishment is just opened
in Win. H. Cook's Picture Gallery. This is to in-
form the citizens of Anoka that the subscriber
is prepared to do any work for them in the way
of Cutting, Making and Repairing Clothing, at
reasonably low rates. Produce, wool, &c. taken
in payment. **DAVID E. GOULDING.**

1-17

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1856.)

MATTHEW & CO., Proprietors.

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OFFICE HOURS.

WEEK DAYS—From 7 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m.

SUNDAYS—From 12 " " to 1 " "

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays;

closes at 1 o'clock p. m.

Northern Mail—Leaves Anoka for Crow Wing

daily, except Sundays; closes 9:30 a. m.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge and

Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 7 o'clock

a. m. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 5 o'clock

p. m. Mail closes half an hour before the

time of starting. **R. M. JOHNSON,**

Anoka, Aug. 31st 1893.

BOY WANTED.

A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years of

age, is wanted at this office, to learn the Printing

Business.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES.

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike

on both sides, and use less than half the thread

and silk than the single or double thread lock

stitch Machines do; will Hem, Fell, Gather,

Cord, Braid, Bind, &c., and are better adapted

than other Sewing Machine in use to the fre-

quent changes and great variety of sewing re-

quired in a family, for they will sew from one

to twenty thicknesses of Materials without

stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or

from the finest gauze to the heaviest leather

cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather,

without changing the feet, needle, or tension,

or making any adjustment of Machine what-

ever!!!

They are simple in construction, and easily

understood; and if any part is broken by acci-

dent, it is readily replaced.

These are PECULIAR FACTS, and will go far to

determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE, OR SEND FOR

CIRCULAR.

N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not

yet occupied. Address,

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO.

No. 338 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.

Of Popular Information, Amusement

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condensed by various editors, so that it presents

a paper unexcelled in variety of useful, entertain-

ing, and instructive contents, and one which

especially commends itself to the intelligent in all

parts of the United States and Canada. Every

week is presented, in its various departments, the

most interesting and useful material.

A greater variety of reading matter is given

in the Household Journal than is to be found in

any other paper, and it is the only one which is

generally published, being more extensive as

well as instructive.

In its medical department, from twenty-five to

seventy-five cents worth of first class music is

published every week, consisting of the newest

and best vocal and instrumental pieces (by the

best composers of Europe and America) with

piano-forte accompaniments, full music page size,

printed in the best possible manner.

The literary department is enriched with the

choice stories by the best writers, not a line being

admitted but what is of a kind fit to be perused

in any family.

In Science, Art and Invention, the Household

Journal presents particulars of the newest and

most important discoveries, and the workings of

its history and travel gives most interesting

extracts from the many narratives of intelligent

travelers in all parts of the world.

Its literary and miscellaneous presents the choice

est gems from the written and oral efforts of our

best writers and speakers, both native and foreign.

Its Chess and Board and Game department, con-

ducted by two of the most accomplished players

in this country, and challenge comparison with

those of any other paper.

Its Gardening and Horticultural Department is

edited by one of the most accomplished practical

gardeners in this country, whose article on the

"Operations for the Month" appears monthly.

The "Fashions for the Month" is compiled

monthly by one of the lady contributors to the

Household Journal, and presents with the best pen-
nons in the United States.

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All of which are pronounced by good judges to

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and home; Merry little birds are we, and why

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Shall we know our duty, by the Rev. R. Lowry.

Pleasant words for all, by J. Roberts.—

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These songs will be very popular. Price 25 cents

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BITTERS.

In Pint Bottles, Price 50 Cents.

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These Bitters are composed of the best Roots

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October 10th 1893.

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES!

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The best and cheapest in the world for Ladies!

This popular monthly magazine will be greatly

improved for 1894. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading!

Fourteen splendid steel plates!

Twelve colored fashion plates!

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Nine hundred wood cuts!

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At this will be given for only Two Dollars a

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of "Peterson's."

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ers are employed to write originally for "Pet-

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of short stories, four original copyright novel-

ists will be given by Anka St. Johns, Ella Rod-

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Second Life."

It also publishes fashions ahead of all others.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate,

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wood. Also a pattern, from which a dress, man

suit, or child's dress can be cut out, without the

aid of a pattern-maker. Also, several pages of

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TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

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THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

The Baptist Church.

On Sunday last we had the pleasure of listening to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Baumes, of the Baptist Church. He is a pleasant and attractive speaker, and though the theology of his denomination is of the strict and sombre kind, he possesses a large and generous heart that swells with noble feeling, and which prompts utterances to correspond. On this occasion he gave a high eulogy on man, in respect to his capacity and destiny. Being made a little lower than the angels we had a right to expect of him heavenly aspirations and works. He contended that we must admit this principle in dealing with men, as well as in training our children; for it was absurd to say one is totally incapable of anything good, and at the same time demand the good, or complain of his depravity.

We felt ourselves richly paid for listening to such a discourse, and hope it may be repeated elsewhere. It is what society needs to elevate it above its present grovelling ideas of practical life. What is the use of all our talk about God, and Christ, and Angels, and Heaven, if in our daily life and business we exhibit a constant worldly strife, and meanness and selfishness? We profess to be a brotherhood—children of God; and yet cannot trust one another out of sight! Our worship, under such a state of things, is an insult to God, and useless to our selves. If we have no power to do better, we should stop talking. But we can, let us believe. And we need such sermons to awaken us to a life more worthy.

James Hoyt's Lecture on Idaho.—The lecture of Judge Hoyt, before the Anoka Library Association, on Thursday evening, was highly interesting and instructive, giving what appeared to be a plain unvarnished statement of facts regarding route, climate, soil, mining, society, and in fact everything a person wants to know about, who thinks of going there, or staying at home. Everybody is interested in this new gold field, and desires more information respecting it, which can be had by listening to this lecture. The Judge has accepted the invitation of the Association to repeat this lecture on Thursday evening next, at the Baptist church. Single tickets, or tickets for the course, can be procured at the office of T. G. Jones Esq. Turn out and hear the Judge on Idaho, and you will not regret it.

The Anoka Brass Band gave a Grand Benefit Concert on Wednesday evening, in Monticello, to Mr. Kries, County Auditor of Wright County. This gentleman is an old friend of the Band, and a very worthy man, and being now prostrated by sickness, they cheerfully responded to an invitation to give him a benefit. The large Academy Hall was well filled, being attended not only by the citizens of the town, but many were present from the country around.

Judge Nelson, of the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota, in the case of Israel G. Lash, a citizen of North Carolina, against Lyman Dayton, et al., citizens of Minnesota, has decided that citizens of States in Rebellion are considered as enemies and not entitled to sue in this Court.

Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, has left the Methodist church and joined the Episcopalians.

Rev. John Pierpont, the well known poet, recently delivered a lecture in Washington in which he announced his conversion to Spiritualism.

There are now over two hundred National Banks in the United States, with stocks on deposit with the United States Treasurer.

There are now said to be only thirty-five newspapers published in the Confederacy.

Peterson for March is received.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I.

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1864.

NUMBER 20.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square.
One column, one year, \$50 00
Half column, one year, 25 00
Quarter column, one year, 15 00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year, 6 00
One square one week, 1 00
Each additional week, 25
Legal advertisements at legal rates.
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and having in his manner 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

The average thickness of the river ice this year, says the Atlas, is about eighteen inches. For several of the past years the average thickness exceeded that of this year by several inches. This is one indication, at least, to prove the mild character of the present winter, as compared with former ones.

CHAMBER.—By the provisions of a recent act of our State Legislature, the name of the "Minneapolis, Fairbank and Cedar Valley Railroad," has been changed to that of "Minnesota Central." The change has not tended to meet the views of many of our leading citizens, but as the thing is already *ditto*, there is no use of grumbling.—[Atlas.]

At the Fifth Annual Session of the State Agricultural Society of Minnesota, the following officers were elected for the following year:

President—Jared Benson, of Anoka.
Secretary—Wm. R. Smith, of Minneapolis.
Treasurer—J. W. Selby, of St. Paul.
Board of Education—Henry Hill, of McLeod county; E. T. Alling, of Anoka; Stephen Miller, of Stearns county; and Levi Nutting, of Rice county.
Executive Committee.—W. L. Ames, of St. Paul, Chairman; W. L. Wilson, of Ramsey county; S. W. Farber, of Washington county; N. N. Thompson, of Dakota county; J. E. Plummer, of Hennepin county; B. E. Langworthy, of McLeod county; D. R. Farham, of Wright county; Jared Benson, of Anoka, ex-officio; W. R. Smith, of Hennepin, ex-officio.

For the Anoka Star.

Philosophy of Nature.

Mr. Editor:—I do not fully understand "Amicus" in his application of the vegetative law. I think that law is confined exclusively to the growth and duration of the physical body. If that law is applied to the development of all the faculties peculiar to man, and those of the lower orders of creation, then it must be universal and adapted to the condition of all alike; and what will supply the needs of the one will supply those of all the others.

"No doubt the vegetative law was ordained to a specific purpose," and if the first application is correct, then that purpose is to build up and repair the vegetable and animal organizations. The element of the vegetative law is vitality; and this has an office peculiar to itself, which is to carry each particle of matter in the vegetable and animal kingdoms to their appropriate places. This is the master builder in all that has life.

The mineral does not contain all the elements that are in the vegetable, nor does the vegetable contain all the elements of the animal; neither do the lower orders of animals contain all the elements that are in man. Each of these orders contains discrete elements; yet the higher orders always contain all the elements of the lower. Hence the same law that controls the one, is not suited to the condition of the other, no further than one contains the elements of the other.

The introduction of a new element into a form or being, be it a vegetable or animal, constitutes a new species or race. Hence their sphere of life will be different and their wants different.

While the animal has unerring instinct and limited reason as a guide, man has the highest power of reason and the guidance of the spirit. The latter comes not by any mental effort, but by influx. Its source is purely spiritual. Whatever faculty God has given to the one as a guide, that is suited to its nature and wants; and its power will correspond to its elements.

While the vegetable has the power to grow, it has no power to move. While the fish has the power to swim, it has no power to fly. While the animal is endowed with instinct and limited reason, it has no power to trace principles from cause to effect, and it cannot comprehend any intricate or

abstract subject. Hence its mode of life and wants are different from man's. Man has natural mental and spiritual wants, and he draws from every department of nature materials to supply his natural wants; and from science and literature food for his mental wants; and from every source, spiritual food, be it man, angel, or God.

Spiritual impressions cannot be revealed to the natural eye; they must be spiritually discerned. Hence if we would reveal to the purely natural the reality of a spiritual existence in a disembodied form, there must be a natural material medium to reveal its presence and power.

Men often degrade themselves by holding communication with lying, wicked and abandoned spirits, both in this world and beyond this mundane sphere. "Evil communications corrupt good manners" is a universal law, whether applied to spirits in the flesh or out.

Every good person is fully sensible of the evil effect of associating with the wicked and depraved in this world; and such association with the same class of spirits from the unseen world is doubly pernicious. It serves to blunt every moral sensibility; and the longer such intercourse is held, the further the person is removed from righteousness and truth.

We need not go to the mesmerizing room to call round us the spirits of the pure and the holy. Every sincere prayer is listened to by those pure spirits, and in chords of love they cluster round us, and often act as physicians to heal the wounded soul. R.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Hon. Ignatius Donnelly presented the following petitions in the House of Representatives on the 4th:

The petition of discharged soldiers of various Minnesota volunteer regiments, asking that the act of March 3, 1863, be so amended as to entitle all soldiers to the \$100 bounty who have been discharged on account of wounds received or disease contracted in the service, without reference to the length of time the soldier has served.

Also, the memorial of William W. Phelps and James M. Cavanaugh, asking for pay as members of the Thirty-Fifth Congress of the United States from the State of Minnesota during the period between the commencement of the term of said Congress, to wit, March 4, 1857, until the time of the admission of said State into the Union, namely, May 11, 1858.

GRAPE CULTURE AT BLOOMINGTON.

Dr. Schroeder, the well known German horticulturist of McLeod county, informed us at Springfield, that six years ago he planted the first grape vines at Bloomington. Now in that immediate vicinity there are fifty acres planted to the vine. The Dr. confidently predicts that in five years McLeod county alone will beat the famous plantations of Herman, Mo., in the extent of its vineyards. Put McLeod county and Dr. Schroeder on the record. We apprehend he is a true prophet in this respect.—[Prairie Farmer.]

THE HARVEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report to the President, estimates the yield of the great staples of agriculture in the United States in 1863, as compared with the previous year, as follows:

	1862.	1863.
Wheat in bushels.....	169,993,000	191,658,229
Oats in bushels.....	173,520,097	174,858,163
Corn in bushels.....	689,794,374	449,163,890
Hay, in tons.....	10,000	9,250
Tobacco, in pounds.....	208,207,73	235,492,413
Wool, in pounds.....	65,524,172	79,402,215

—The Columbia South Carolina in says:

A disastrous fire on Tuesday destroyed \$2,000,000 worth of cotton, a large portion of which belonged to government. The loss was 1,700 bales of uplands and 800 bales of Sea Island.

Three residences and their out-houses, together with furniture, a large lot of salt, and various other articles were also destroyed, valued at \$100,000.

—A Paris surgeon made a new tongue to replace one lost by cancer. The man who uses it talks, tastes, and swallows perfectly.

PANIC IN RICHMOND.

A special dispatch from Fortress Monroe (Feb. 9.) to the American, from Mr. C. C. Fulton who is at City Point, says the rebel flag of truce with Commissioner Ould, and Capt. Hatch, the three officers arrived at City Point.

Two citizens, prisoners, were brought down. They were both Marylanders. They brought exciting news from Richmond which they represent was in a state of most feverish excitement from midnight on Saturday up to the time they left Sunday afternoon. At midnight on Saturday the bells of the city were rung, and men were rushing through the streets crying "to arms," "to arms!" "The Yankees are coming!"

During the remainder of the night there was intense commotion everywhere visible. The Home Guard was called out and the tramp of armed men could be heard in all directions. Cannon hauled through the streets, women and children were hurrying to and fro, and there were all the evidences of such a panic as has seldom been witnessed in Richmond.

On Sunday morning there was an abatement in the excitement. The guards were marched out of the city to the defenses and armed citizens were standing guard over the prisoners. Horsemen were dashing to and fro and the excitement among the prisoners to know the cause of all this excitement became intense.

It was soon learned that a large cavalry and infantry force with artillery had made their appearance on the Peninsula at Bottoms Bridge, within 10 miles of the city, and that Richmond was actually threatened by the Yankees. The same hurrying of troops, arming of citizens, and excitement among women and children, continued during the morning, and at 2 o'clock, when the two released prisoners were about to leave in the truce boat, the alarm bells were again ringing with great fury. The rumors that prevailed were conflicting and wild.

It was their impression that from 8,000 to 10,000 cavalry would have but little difficulty in entering the city liberating the Union prisoners and destroying the forts and public property, and retreating by the Peninsula before any sufficient force to resist them could be brought to the aid of the small garrison left to defend it. For several days previous to this alarm the troops in and around the city, to the number of 4 and 5,000 troops, had been sent off to join Lee's army with great dispatch, the impression prevailing that a movement was contemplated by Meade.

In this they were right, as during the progress of the excitement on Sunday intelligence was received that Meade had crossed the Rapidan.

On Monday morning a courier arrived at City Point bringing copies of the morning papers with the intelligence that the excitement had abated and that it had been ascertained that the Yankees were falling back from the Chickamauga and had abandoned the attack.

HUNTING CONSCRIPTS WITH BLOODHOUNDS.

The Army and Navy Journal prints the following extract from a letter written by a cavalry officer, in southwestern Tennessee, authentically illustrating one of the barbarous practices of the rebels:

I have been out with my regiment, scouting for three weeks in the region lying between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, northeast of Memphis. For the first few days we were after a guerilla company, who were engaged in hunting up or hunting down conscripts with dogs.

Brutal and horrible as it may seem, it is nevertheless strictly true, and you may rely upon it that, at this very hour, hundreds of the people of West Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama are being hunted down with bloodhounds. I could not realize it until the most positive evidence I find it true. We were once almost within the hearing of the baying of the hounds, and sent out a scouting party who came very near catching some of the devils. If they had been caught, they would have received a short shift.

Forests of standing trees have been discovered in England, many feet below the surface of the earth, and completely imbedded in stone.

Admit no guest into your soul that the faithful watch-dog in your bosom barks at.

WHAT SPRING WILL BRING FORTH.

The North and West lie under the danger of thinking that the rebellion is caving in on all sides from weakness. The soldiers here think that through the opening of the coming spring, the armies of Lee, Longstreet and Magruder, will strike at us with vast forces, got from a comprehensive and arbitrary conscription, and will so far roll back the advantages we gained in the fall of 1863 as to prolong the war by another year, and add eight hundred millions to the national debt.—[New York Times, Jan. 31.]

THE PEACE PARTY IN CONGRESS.

As if the former war and peace propositions in the national H. use of Representatives had not brought out the true issue quite distinctly enough, Mr. Smith of Kentucky offered the following on Monday:

Whereas, a most desperate, wicked and bloody rebellion exists in this, the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its absolute and utter extinction; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalienable liberty.

—A private letter from Pembina to the Press, dated January 29th contains the following item:

"Major Hatch continues to pick up Sioux. He has now at Pembina ninety-three men women and children, and thirty or forty more are expected here to-morrow."

We are having weather such as was never witnessed here before. It has been thawing for the last three days and still continues. The snow is nearly all gone, the ground wet and it looks like Spring weather.

—The Board of Overseers of Harvard College have raised the tuition to one hundred and four dollars a year. They have appointed a committee to consider the subject of hazing Freshmen, and another "to see what methods can be taken to give a truly university character to the theological department by inviting all Christian denominations in the State to allow professorships therein, to be filled by suitable men among themselves."

—It is stated that the gentlemen in charge of the Bureau of Internal Revenue estimate the manufacture of whisky in this country one hundred millions of gallons—the State of Ohio leading off with forty millions. This estimate is greatly in excess of the first census returns, but is said to be reliable. If therefore the tax is to be raised to sixty cents, the accruing revenue from this source alone will be augmented fifty millions of dollars.

—Mr. Oscar A. Horner, one of the State Scouts, who killed an Indian near the Kandiyohi Lakes on the 26th of last November, appeared the other day, at the Adjutant General's office, and filed an affidavit of the fact, and deposited additional evidence in the shape of a large scalp lock of the slain savage, and was paid the bounty of \$200 offered by the Governor for such an achievement.

—A Newfoundland paper, in speaking of the House of Assembly of that Island, eulogises it in the following unequivocal language:

"Take them for all in all, from their Speaker downward, we do not suppose that a greater set of low-lived and lawless scoundrels, as public men, can be found under the canopy of heaven."

—The New Orleans Era gives the statements of a Union refugee just from Mississippi. He says that fully one half the population of that State left at home, are strongly Union, and the women are especially bitter against Jeff. Davis. Hundreds of Missippians were in the woods, to escape conscription.

—Both branches of the Legislature of Western Virginia have agreed to a bill calling a convention for the abolition of slavery in the State.

The weather now is most charming.

THE PROPER WAY TO BIT A COLT.

Farmers often put a biting harness on a colt the first thing they do to him, buckling up the biting as tight as they can draw it, to make him carry his head high, and then turn him out in a lot to run a half a day at a time. This is one of the worst punishments that they can inflict on a colt, and very injurious to a young horse that has been used to running in pasture with his head down.

A horse should be well accustomed to the bit before you put on the biting harness, and when you first bit him you should only rein his head up to that point where he naturally holds it, let that be high or low; he will learn that he cannot lower his head, and that raising it a little will loosen the bit in his mouth. This will give him the idea of raising his head to loosen the bit, and then you can draw the bit a little tighter every time you put it on, and he will still raise his head to loosen it. By this means you will gradually get his head and neck in the position you wish him to carry it, and give him a graceful carriage, without hurting him, making angry, or causing his mouth to be sore.—[Rarity.]

—The rumor that Secretary Usher had decided to withdraw the Winnebago Trust Lands from the market is incorrect. Thus far, upwards of \$100,000 worth of lands have been disposed of—some of them at prices far above the average fixed by Congress, viz: \$2.50 per acre.

—A one-legged man died in France a short time ago. His sister on looking over his will, discovered that in his wooden leg was deposited 5,000 francs. The body was exhumed, and the money obtained.

—The Scientific American has a letter from a gentleman in Hamburg, stating 4,000 or 5,000 experienced miners might be induced to emigrate to this country from Saxony and Hanover, were they guaranteed employment.

—The Paris Press computes the population of the globe at one thousand millions, speaking three thousand and sixty-four languages, and having eleven hundred different forms of religion.

—A company of Frenchmen has been formed in Chicago, for the purpose of catching rats, curing their skins, and exporting them to Paris where they are made up into the finest quality of kid gloves.

—A man with conscience has lately returned three hundred and fifty dollars, to the Government, saying that he took it through a misunderstanding.

—A waterfall has been discovered on the Lewis fork of the Columbia river that is thirty-eight feet higher than Niagara.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, Preaching at 10 A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10 o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Congregational church.

Married.

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Richard Walker, Dr. Wm. Tubbs, of Orono, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Staples, of Brunswick, Minn.

Died.

In Saint Paul, on Monday evening, February 8th, EMILY ADELIA, wife of BENJAMIN K. WATSON, aged 23 years.

But a few weeks since was recorded the death of her babe—tender, soon withered, that tried to blossom in our chilling air—and now, she too is transplanted to our Father's garden, where Faith whispers us, they will grow together in immortal beauty—one day to bless with heavenly loveless the eyes that now are weeping bitter tears of parting. Cox.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. R. M. JOHNSON has opened her shop, and is ready to receive patronage from her friends. Sewing done at the lowest prices. Room at the residence of G. D. Colman. Anoka, Feb. 9th, 1864. 20:31

GIRL WANTED.

Wanted, a girl to board and go to school. For further particulars inquire at this Office.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Black Tom.

He had a red nose,
Over many a hill and glade,
Black Tom, with his wife and children,
Found his way to our brigade.

Tom had some, and truth, and courage,
Often tried where danger rode,
Once our flag his strong arm rescued
From the grasp of rebel foes.

One day Tom was marching with us
Through the forest as our guide,
When a ball from traitor's rifle
Broke his arm and pierced his side.

On a litter white men here him,
Through the forest clear and damp,
Laid him, dying, where our banners
Brightly fluttered o'er our camp.

Pointing to his wife and children,
While he suffered melting pain,
Said he to our soldiers round him,
"Don't let them be slaves again!"

"No! by Heaven!" outside a soldier,
And that word was not profane—
"Our tongue will still protect them—
They shall never be slaves again!"

Over old Tom's dusky features
Came and stayed a joyous ray;
And with smiling friends around him,
His free spirit passed away.

"Peace on Earth."

Peace! when over every hill and sea
Is heard no more the cry of slavery;
When freedom men are no longer bound, but free,
And freedom men shout aloud—Sweet Liberty!

When brother's heart no longer burns with strife,
His hand no longer takes his brother's life;
When the sweet wind rose shall bloom and bud,
When battlefields were drenched with human blood.

For the Anoka Star. Freedom.

We are a free people, live under a free government, have freedom of thought, speech and action; and so terribly are we in love with freedom that we prefix the word *free* to almost everything; and we have free schools, free churches, free lands, and some advocate free trade, and free love. Let us briefly analyze, and see what a misnomer is the word.

There is Mr. Smith who has amassed a competency, and is sighing for the enjoyment of the country; but Mrs. Grundy has told his wife that farming is a vulgar pursuit, and so the poor man must drag out life amidst the disagreeables of the city. And there is his next door neighbor, Mr. Jones, a good, honest man, or would be but Mrs. Jones must dress in silk, keep a train of servants, give fashionable dinners and live in a style of elegance altogether above their means. And there is Mrs. Noble, a truly great and noble woman with a generous, philanthropic heart, who would gladly give, "but—but Mr.—speak out dear woman, your neighbors all know that your avaricious old husband clutched the ten thousand your father left you and has increased it tenfold, and would could if you should subscribe a dollar to the orphan asylum or give a meal to a beggar. Mrs. Quiet, the blacksmith's wife, would take the temperance paper if it was limited to liquor drinking, but it goes a little too far, and she "don't know"; but she does know that her husband is an inveterate tobacco-chewer, and is angry at a short paragraph that condemns this filthy habit which has enslaved him all his life.

And there goes the young mechanic who would most certainly vote right, but he fears his employer would find it hard to under is another young man, but one thing—manly independence—because he has somewhere a rich old uncle who has no children to heir his wealth. And Squire Somebody would be—who can tell what he might be—but his neighbors are all wrong, and he wants to secure an election to the General Assembly.

Mrs. Williams would go to church, but fears the stranger visiting at the ministers would make remarks about her old fashioned bonnet. Mrs. Simpkins, whose husband has just met with a heavy loss, would dismiss her "help" and do her own work, but she would lose her position in society. And Miss Amelia would assist her mother, but it would spoil the velvety softness of her hands, and the young lawyer—who knows but the young lawyer will choose a wife that can wash dishes? If he is a sensible man, as all lawyers are presumed to be, most certainly he will.

The accomplished Miss Grace has given her heart to a worthy young man in the country who would esteem it his chief delight to make her his wife, but her mother has decided that she must wed the rich bachelor who lives on the Square, for he declares that she is his first and only choice; though a half-score of spinsters, if put upon oath, would testify that he said the same to them more than twenty years ago.

But he is rich, and preparations are going on for a ceremony which is to condemn the dear young creature to a fate far worse than that which befel the daughter of Jephthah. What is our freedom but in name? Slaves to fashion—fear of the opinions of others! I hope none of my readers are slaves to vicious indulgences; these are more to be dreaded than all the political and social tyrannies that ever existed.

But there is another tyranny, the mention of which makes some very excellent people exceedingly sensitive. How many good souls, bound in the straight jacket of creed, are grinding in the prison-house of sectarian prejudice, afraid to come out lest they discover something "new under the sun," not daring even to ask "What is truth?" lest they know more than the ancients. They accept nothing that does not tally exactly with John Calvin, John Wesley, John Murray, or some other John, who may have been shining lights in their day, but no more infallible than ourselves. And so they go around in their great-grandfathers' small clothes, begrimed, worn, with here and there the shred of a new idea patched upon the old, which makes it all the more unseemly; afraid of every new discovery lest they be contaminated with error. Would they let go these fashions which are passing away, and come out into the broad sunlight of God's eternal truth, they might receive spiritual vigor and life.

Man doth not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God; and that word is truth, for He cannot lie; and all truth is from Him, for every good gift cometh from above. All truth is from Him, whether it be whispered to our inmost soul, spoken by David or Isaiah, Jesus or Paul, Emanuel Swedenborg or Jackson Davis; whether it be written in the limament, carved on the strata of the earth, traced in lines of beauty on the rose, or reflected from the dew drop that trembles upon its petal.

To be truly free, we must break all the withes that bind us; and fear not to appear in old fashioned garments nor be ashamed to do our part of the world's hard work; dread meanness more than poverty—dishonor more than want of popularity; ask, not what will my neighbors say? but, what will conscience whisper?—think for ourselves, and do right on all occasions. Angels can aspire to nothing higher, for Omnipotence enjoys no greater freedom.

For the Anoka Star. The Peter Poplar Papers.

NUMBER VIII.

I was grumbling this evening about the weather, when Uncle Tim very suddenly requested me to "dry up."

"Peter, my boy, what business have you to find fault with the weather, or in fact, anything else over which you have no control?"

Well sir, said I, I don't know as I have any right to do so, yet it is very natural for most people to desire to have the weather, of all things, just to their fancy.

"That's a fact, Peter, and the majority would always wish it pleasant weather. Did you ever think what an infernal hole this world would be to live in if we could all have our wishes gratified? I have seen some men, that if I had it in my power to do so, I would like to give them a little raw material, just to see what kind of a world they would get up. I presume, if the planets are inhabited, as is supposed by many, that they are peopled probably by spirits of the departed, all assorted; for instance, on one is a population consisting wholly of mighty mean folks; another is the resting place of very bigoted people; and one each for every particular creed and denomination of Christians, and so on."

I reckon, Uncle Tim, this is to be the foundation of the creed of that church you intend getting up. It is rather ahead of any I have yet heard of.

"Well, my boy, isn't it according to Scripture? The sheep and goats are to be separated at the blowing of the last trumpet; and of course each quality has got to fall into line by themselves."

You are heading, Uncle Tim, into a theological dissertation, in which I fear you will get a rap from Philo or Progress, if you don't snarl yourself up.

"That don't trouble me, Peter. I was

just thinking if folks are sorted out something in that way, what a rich treat it would be to take a trip in a balloon or some other institution, and go from one star to another, and take notes by the way. Why, my boy, you would find nothing but fighting going on at every stopping place."

Why, sir, don't you think any of us would go beyond these worlds and get to the haven of rest?

"That is what puzzles me. Don't we all have some faults that may stop us at some of the way stations? I presume, Peter, you and I are something like the rest of creation. We think we are pretty good sort of Christians, when in fact we don't amount to much of anything, and we have little faults that we wink at, which will blow us clean over the seives in the fan mill of judgment. You know too, Peter, that there is mighty little difference between a first rate sinner and a plaguey poor christian."

Well, Uncle Tim, according to the last census and your own convictions from observation, how many of us will probably reach the realms of bliss?

"I presume, my boy, that about one in ten thousand."

I hope, sir, I may be that one in the draft from these parts.

"So do I hope so, for your own sake, Peter, and, though we both have a pretty tall opinion of ourselves, yet if I was a betting man, I would lay heavy stakes it would not be either of us."

I'll tell you one thing, it is very natural for all of us to think we are some mutton here below, when in fact we are a most anything else. Why I read to-day the hymn—one of old Uncle Watts:

"Can sinners hope for heaven,
Who love this world so well?
Or dream of future happiness,
While on this world they dwell?"

Now, my boy, when you talk of air line Railroads, you may think of that road, and I tell you, Peter, there are a good many of us going through on this route, that kind of think, being in the hind car, that we may get switched off on to the upper track, just before we make the great bend on the route.

Put for my part, I feel a little nervous and am afraid that we shall be under such a full head of steam as to make it a rather dangerous experiment. And another thing, we all have confidence in ourselves. We consider our opinion on many things infallible; in fact we think we are of great consequence as part and parcel of the universe, when in fact old St. Peter would have to look through Lord Ross's telescope to see us, and we would present a surface in his eye about as large as the head of a pin."

If humility is a saving virtue, Uncle Tim, I think you will get a straight mark for your opinion on this point; but you commenced telling about grumblers.

"I know it. We are all of us eternally grumbling about something. I was over to Fleebite's to dinner yesterday, and one of his girls accidentally broke a cup. The old fellow scolded and growled about carelessness all the time we were eating dinner. Just as it he never met with an accident himself. Now if you ever go to house-keeping, just make up your mind that glass and crockery are products of a perishable nature, and when you hear any of it jingle as it strikes the floor in the kitchen, just be deaf and dumb. Remember it is the wife's privilege to smash something occasionally—but your life she seldom will break any on purpose, unless it be she throws a cup or plate at your head. Some men are eternally fussing, fretting and scolding about the house, sticking their noses into the pots and kettles in the kitchen, as if they and their opinions about the cooking were very essential, and they were perfection; while if they break anything out doors at their own work, the cattle, or something, or somebody else, is always to blame—they themselves never are. I have seen just such men. They are generally ignoramuses, just like you and I, and if I was a woman, and a wife, and had such a crab of a thing for a husband, and he came swelling about the cook stove where I was getting a meal of victuals, I'd scold him, Peter, and if he said two words, or even one, if I happened to break a cup or other dish, I'd run the pieces down his throat."

"When I get a wife, Peter, she shall have the privilege of doing as she pleases in-doors, and I'll be cock of the walk outside. I know she will take good care of the dishes, for women

always like to have a full set, and if perchance I should hear the cupboard fall over, and there be an everlasting crash of crockery, I shall begin to sing that other hymn of Watts which runs thus:

"Blest be the dear uniting love,
That will not let us part;
And though the crockery is all stove up,
We still are one in heart."

Uncle Tim, said I, just say the word with such sentiments as these, and I can get you a dozen wives.

"Bless your soul, my boy, I ain't a Mormon. I don't want nor hanker after more than one at a time, any how; and as to sentiments, there is one point upon which she and I would never dispute."

Well, sir, what is that? Just then a rap at the door called our attention. Uncle Tim filled the stove with wood, while I went to the door.

PETER POPLAR.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

We have repeatedly warned the country to put no faith in the theories which took for granted that the military power of the rebellion was broken and that its armies would melt away, before the advent of spring. Our views are thus endorsed by the Washington correspondent of the Tribune:

General Halleck, in conversation with prominent public men, has expressed his belief that the last grand and desperate effort will be made, in the ensuing spring by the rebels to transfer the real fighting to Northern soil. They cannot subsist their armies in their own desolated regions from all the most fruitful parts of which slaves have been withdrawn into the interior Cotton States.

It is difficult to determine whether their new campaign will be due North into Pennsylvania again, or across Kentucky into Ohio, using Longstreet's present position as a base of operations. All the secret advice received at the War Department show that a Peter the Hermit crusade against the North is now being preached throughout the Confederacy, and that they are conspiring into the ranks with ruthless violence every human being that is able to bear arms.

In a letter which purports to give Richmond news in the same paper occurs the following:

If, however, the civil power is given to the spirit of discord and contention, if the government itself is submitted to an outward pressure which places it in the necessity of resorting to violence and arbitrary measures, the army, on the contrary, unconsciously of these dissensions, has recently seen its number increased and its discipline improved. It is the only organized body in the Confederacy which at the present time preserves its spirit, and does not allow the wind of discord to divide and break its ranks.

This is not the kind of talk we usually see in the administration press; but it is the highest prudence to take that view of the matter, and be prepared for the tremendous campaign which will open in the spring.

THE TWO SEXES.

When a rakish youth goes astray, friends gather round him in order to restore him to the path of virtue—Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to win him back again to innocence and peace. No one would ever suspect that he had ever sinned. But when a poor confiding girl is betrayed, she receives the brand of society, and is henceforth driven from the walks of virtue. The betrayer is honored, respected and esteemed; but his ruined, heart-broken victim, knows there is no peace for her this side the cold and solitary grave. Society has no helping hand for her, no smile of peace, no voice of forgiveness—There are earthly moralities; they are unknown of heaven. There is a deep wrong in them, and fearful are the consequences.

The cultivation of coffee and tea promises to become an important business in California. One nursery at Sacramento has 5,000 coffee plants on trial, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in bringing up the plant to a standard of hardness to weather the mild winter of that climate. Near the Mission Dolores several thousand tea-plants have been raised during the past year. The tea-plant is grown in China and Japan very extensively in latitudes corresponding to all California, and the San Francisco journals think there can be little doubt that it will be cultivated hereafter, for household purposes at least, on every farm in the State.

James B. Clay, a son of the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, died on Tuesday night in the city of Montreal. He was a Secessionist, and a fugitive at the time of his death. He thoroughly sympathized with the Rebels, and since his residence in Vallandigham and other fugitive Rebels in concocting plots against the United States Government.

"HIS SOUL IS MARCHING ON."

We understand that Frederick Brown, Esq., the youngest brother of the heroic, and historic John Brown, has been recommended by the most prominent Anti-Slavery members of Congress, (in connection with whom, we are pleased to see the name of Brutus J. Clay, member of Congress from Kentucky,) for the position of Superintendent of the Government Colony of Freedmen at Arlington Heights, and he will undoubtedly receive the appointment.

Mr. Brown is a man of great practical experience as an agriculturist and business manager; and as he has always shared in, and deeply sympathized with, the convictions for which his brother sacrificed his life, the appointment is one eminently fit to be made. In a short time, a Freedmen's Bureau will be organized either in the War or Treasury Departments, under which, Superintendents of the Freed men in the several States will be appointed. It is supposed that the Government will be induced to appoint Mr. Brown as Superintendent for the State of Virginia.

It will be a signal act of poetic justice, that he should be entrusted with the welfare of the freedom of a State, for making an effort for whose liberation, as slaves, his brother suffered a felon's doom not five years ago, at the hands of those who, to-day, are outlaws and felons, not only from our Government, but from the sentiment of the civilized world.

Thus the world *does* move; and in view of this and other glorious facts, the eloquent words of Wendell Phillips seem more prophetic than we dared to hope, when he said,—"It is not impossible that Virginia herself, clothed and in her right mind, may yet beg of New York the dust of John Brown, for some marble mausoleum at Richmond, as repentant Florence, robed in sackcloth, begged of Ravenna the dust of that outlawed Dante, whom a century before she ordered to be burned alive."—[Liberator.]

PREEMPTION FOR FREEDMEN.

The following, from the Washington Chronicle, may not be generally understood:

Under the auspices of the Secretary of the Treasury, and by the authority of the President of the United States, the lands purchased by the Government at the tax sale of February last, in the Department of the South, have been surveyed, and divided into tracts of 320 acres. Every alternate tract has been subdivided into lots of twenty acres, and reserved for the occupancy of colored men. Here they are entitled to settle and acquire a pre-emption claim, which they can easily make a fee simple title to part of the soil on which they once worked as a class.

DROUTH IN CALIFORNIA.—All the southern counties in the State continue to suffer severely from drouth. The Los Angeles Star of the 23d says, during the winter only two rains have occurred—one in November, the other a slight shower in January. The weather now is almost that of summer, withering every remnant of vegetation. There is great loss of cattle by starvation. Some ranches half have perished. Loss of sheep and horses is comparatively small.

A Frankfort (Ky.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that the subject of education is receiving marked attention from the Legislature of that State. As proving that teachers as well as pupils need to be looked after, the writer mentions the fact that the following notice, written by the schoolmaster, was recently posted on the door of the school-house near Frankfort:

"Notice.—No swarin, cursin or runnin' about luse or hollerin in this scul."

Petitions are before Congress asking appropriations of 25 million dollars, to build a ship canal around the Niagara Falls, to enlarge the Oswego and Erie canal, to build a canal from the St. Lawrence River to Albany, via Lake Champlain, and to enlarge the Illinois canal.

The workmen on the Pacific Railroad, eastern division, on New Year's day got up an agreement, which has been unanimously signed, pledging that for every profane word uttered during the year 1864 they would pay one dollar for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Fund.

A great fair for the benefit of the Union army is to be held in Washington. The wives of Secretary Usher, General Halleck, Senator Sprague, and other prominent ladies have the matter in charge.

The New York Post tells of a middle aged-man who left off smoking twenty-five years ago, and has put in the bank what two or three cigars per day would have cost him, and now finds the amount \$2,590.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly was called away from Washington on Tuesday, January the 26th, by a telegram from Philadelphia, announcing the death of his youngest child at that place, where his family are now residing.

RAILROAD TO ANOKA!

JUMP on the Cars and take a ride to St Paul, and while there, go to the

CHEAP CASH STORE.

And buy your

Dry Goods.

We are selling

MERINOES,

EMPERESS CLOTHS,

REFS,

And all our WINTER DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

Now is the time for Bargains, and if you want a

LADY'S CLOAK,

that is the place to buy one, for we are selling cheap to close out the stock.

For Balmoral Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, and everything else, go to

THE GREAT CASH STORE,

Next door to the Northwestern Express Office, No. 215 Third Street.

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

MME. DEMOREST'S Quarterly Mirror of Fashions

PUBLISHED AT 473 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The special object and aim in the publication of this magazine is to present judicious, reliable, and Practical Information in all matters pertaining to ladies' and children's dress. Information of the greatest possible importance to Milliners, Dress-makers, and every lady who wish to know the prevailing modes in New York and Paris.

To all enterprising ladies, and industrious mothers, we shall endeavor to furnish many useful and practical suggestions in relation to the proper combination of colors, choosing materials, including cutting and making dresses, and children's clothes, which of necessity must occupy a much larger portion of a woman's time, when no reliable authority is at hand to be consulted—suggestions which cannot fail to prove a source of much gratification, economy, personal refinement and home comfort.

Do not fail to bear in mind that we furnish, in value, during the year, more than \$3 in full-size patterns alone; while in plates, engravings, reliable information on fashions, more than can be secured in any other fashion magazine put together, and yet the yearly subscription being only \$1, with the extra fifty cents worth of full-size patterns sent as a premium, makes the yearly subscription to cost really only fifty cents, independent of the Carte de Visite. Do not fail to subscribe for the Mirror, if you wish to secure it promptly as it is sent in advance to subscribers.

[Communicated.]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.

A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread the information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg,

3-4m Kings County, New York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S



SEWING MACHINES.

Merit Alone Makes a Sewing Machine VALUABLE.

The people are perceiving that
Glowing Representations
ARE NOT MERIT.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only sewing Machines of known practical utility. THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 93,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the LOCK STITCH

with the Footing Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED,

AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted FREE OF CHARGE, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON Rooms, in the Greenleaf Block, No. 264 Third Street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, September 6th, 1863.

TAKEN UP.

Came into the enclosure of the subscribers, on or about the 24th day of November, a dark red two year old heifer—no special marks. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

A. M. & A. J. CASWELL.

Corn Creek, Anoka Co., Minn., Jan. 23, 1864.

17-2L

HO! FOR A RIDE!

Cheap, pleasant and quick!

Saint Paul and Pacific R. R.

Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

to be closed out at

A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock, at

CATHCART & CO'S,
132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced

consisting in part of

Clothes,

Casimires,

shawls,

Flannels,

Blankets

Tankee Notions, and newest styles

Dress Goods,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full as-

ortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and

and other Goods, as their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known

us and patronized us for the last twelve

years, we are grateful, but while we

are proud to be closed among

THE OLD SETTLERS,

we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among

the "old fogies."

GOLD IS ADVANCING,

And Dry Goods will certainly be higher, but for

the next SIXTY DAYS we shall sell

without regard to the market.

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1892.

14

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end of

the Bridge formerly occupied as a

Match Factory, where they will keep

constantly on hand a good assortment

of staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures

for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if

not return them, and your money will be re-

turned. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for

goods.

Being along your Butter and Eggs, and the

highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 10th, 1893.

TAILORING.

A NEW Tailoring Establishment is just opened

in Wm. H. Cook's Picture Gallery. This is to in-

form the citizens of Anoka that the subscriber

is prepared to do any work for them in the way

of Cutting, Making and Repairing Clothing, at

reasonably low rates. Produce, wool, &c., taken

in payment.

DAVID E. GOULDING.

8-ly

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1890)

MATHER & CO., Proprietors,

335 Broadway, New York.

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

WEEK DAYS—From 7 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m.

SUNDAYS—From 12 " " 1 " "

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays;

closes at 1 o'clock p. m.

Northern Mail—Leaves Anoka for Crow Wing

daily, except Sundays; closes 8:30 a. m.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge

and Brimfield, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 7 o'clock

a. m. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 8 o'clock

p. m. Mail closes half an hour before the

time of starting.

R. M. JOHNSON, Post Master.

Anoka, Aug. 31st 1891.

BOY WANTED.

A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years of

age, is wanted at this office, to learn the Printing

business.

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike

on both sides, and use less than half the thread

and silk than the single or double thread lock-

stitch Machines do; will hem, fell, gather,

cord, braid, bind, &c., and are better adapted

than other Sewing Machine in use to the fre-

quent changes and great variety of sewing re-

quired in a family, for they will sew from one

to twenty thicknesses of Marcellines without

stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or

from the finest gauze to the heaviest heavier

cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather,

without changing the feed, needle, or tension,

or making any adjustment of Machine what-

ever!!!

They are simple in construction, and easily

understood; and if any part is broken by acci-

dent, it is readily replaced.

These are PECULIAR FACTS, and will go far to

determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE, OR SEND FOR

CIRCULAR.

N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not

yet occupied. Address,

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO.

No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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The Leading Family Paper in America.

Consists of Sixteen Large Quarto

Pages, Weekly, price 4 cents; in

monthly parts, price 17 cents;

or \$2 per annum, paid

in advance.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL

Of Popular Information, Amusement

and Domestic Economy.

The Household Journal is not edited by one

individual only, but its different departments are

conducted by various editors, so that it presents

a paper unequalled in variety of useful, entertain-

ing, and instructive contents, and one which

especially commends itself to the intelligent

parts of the United States and Canada. Every

week is presented, in its various departments, the

choicest literary and musical entertainment,

A greater variety of reading matter is given in

the Household Journal than is to be found in

any other paper, and of a kind superior to what is

generally published, being more entertaining as

well as instructive.

In its musical department from twenty-five to

seventy-five cents worth of the newest and

best vocal and instrumental pieces (by the

best composers of the present time) are

published every week, consisting of the newest

and best vocal and instrumental pieces (by the

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Good Health

USE THE

Dandelion and Wild Cherry

BITTERS.

In Pint Bottles, Price 50 Cents.

In Quart " " " 1.00.

THESE Bitters are composed of the best Roots,

Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted

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Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE LOST APPETITE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures

simply by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor.

Parsonsburg, Clayton county, Iowa.

For Sale by J. M. RANDOLPH,

Anoka.

S. B. ROBINSON, General Wholesale Agent.

Address, Chatfield, Minn.

Also for Huntington's Writing Fluid.

Howe's Sewing Machine Family Use Colors.

Van Dusen's Worm Confections.

Van Dusen's Magic Balm.

Talman & Collins' Extract of Lemon.

Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative.

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bad Bugs.

Singer's Fly Killer. apd 11-17

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Company,

No. 112 & 114 Broadway New York.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.

Surplus over \$800,000.

Marine and Fire Insurance on the most favorable

terms.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

CHUBBES J. MARTIN, Pres.

A. F. WILMARTIN, Vice Pres.

J. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

CHARLES T. WOODRUFF,

Agent, Anoka, Minnesota.

October 16th 1892.

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The best and cheapest in the world for Ladies!

This popular monthly magazine will be greatly

improved for 1894. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading!

Fourteen splendid steel plates!

Twelve colored Berlin water patterns!

Nine hundred wood cuts!

Twenty-four pages of music!

All this will be given for only Two Dollars a

year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class

of "Peterson."

Its literary tales and novelettes are the best

published anywhere. All the most popular writ-

ers are employed to write originally for "Pet-

erson." To be added to its usual quantity

of short stories, four original copyright nove-

lettes will be given by Ann S. St. Johns, Ella Rod-

man, Frank Lee Benedict, and the author of "The

Second Love."

It also publishes fashions ahead of all others.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate,

gives bonnet, cloaks and dresses, engraved on

wood. Also a pattern, from which a dress, man

tailor, or cloth dress can be cut out, without the

aid of a pattern-maker. Also several pages of

household and other Receipts.

Try it for one year.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year, \$2.00

Three copies, one year, 5.00

Five copies, one year, 7.50

Eight copies, one year, 10.00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, five, or eight copies make a club. To

every person getting up a club, at the above

rates, a copy of the Magazine for 1894 will be

given gratis.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I. } ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1864. { NUMBER 21.

REPUBLICAN UNION CONVENTION.

A County Convention of all unconditional Union men, who sustain the present National Administration in its measures to maintain the Union and suppress rebellion, will assemble at the Third Avenue School House, in the town of Anoka, on Monday, the 29th day of February, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting two Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at St Paul on Wednesday, March 23, 1864.

The number of Delegates will be as follows:

Anoka 6, Brown 3, Oak Grove 3, Ramsey 2, St. Francis 2, Bethel 2, Columbus 1, Centerville 1.

In behalf of the County Committee.
W. W. WATERMAN,
Chairman.

Anoka, Feb. 17, 1864.

In pursuance of the above call a caucus will be held in the town of Anoka, at the Third Avenue School House, at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, Feb. 27th, 1864.

Per order Town Committee.

JUDGE HOYT'S LECTURE REPEATED.

Agreeably with the request of the Board of Directors of the Library Association, Judge Hoyt, of St. Paul, repeated his lecture on Idaho at the Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, to a respectable and attentive audience, and at its close a vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer by the rising of the entire assembly. After hearing the lecture twice we are prepared to say "well done!" We think the views of the Judge sound; and having few men to spare, we advise them all to weigh well the "pros and cons" regarding the gold attractions of the day, before they venture too far upon such an unknown sea.

MOVING THE RAILROAD INTO TOWN.

A full and enthusiastic meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Third Avenue School House, in this town, to consider the propriety and feasibility of turning the track of our Railroad through the business part of our town. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. F. M. Stowell, James McCann, T. G. Jones, George Smiley, W. L. Larned, R. C. Mitchell, C. W. Houston, G. A. Jenks, and others. Some of the speakers were very earnest and zealous for the movement, and all seemed decidedly to favor it. Such a work will be attended with considerable expense, but the interests of the place demand it, and the advantage to business men here will more than pay the cost. It was thought necessary to commence the undertaking immediately. A committee was therefore appointed to consult with the Board of Directors of the Railroad, and report this (Saturday) evening, to which time the meeting was adjourned.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. George Goodrich, of Brooklyn, was struck by a falling tree, on the 12th instant, while cutting railroad ties in the tamarack swamp, in Isanti County, which caused his death in twenty-five hours. Medical aid was procured, and every effort made to restore him, but in vain. He was a highly esteemed and Christian man; a good husband and father. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his loss. He was 47 years old.

GEORGE THOMPSON.—We learn from the Liberator that this gentleman is about visiting this country from England. He is a distinguished and eloquent anti-slavery advocate, who has labored assiduously many years for the destruction of human slavery. Since the commencement of the rebellion he has labored incessantly to correct the public sentiment of Great Britain on the subject, and has done more than any other man. We trust this country is now prepared to welcome him.

Our thanks are due Hon. Ignatius Donnelly for documents and papers.

Things in Anoka.

The town of Anoka has four churches—all prosperous. This fact indicates a sober and orderly people. It has four flourishing schools, and means to have more. Good ambition. Three excellent hotels—all but one temperance houses—and this one we hope will be converted.

Seven dry goods and grocery stores. One hardware store—doing a good business.

One drug store. One large flouring mill—a good concern for the proprietors.

Two water-power, and one steam sawmill—prosperous establishments.

One good sash, blind, and door factory, with water power and machinery.

One wheelwright, with good facilities.

Two cooper shops. One chair factory.

One cabinet maker, and furniture warehouse.

One match factory. Three blacksmith's shops—all doing a driving business.

One watchmaker and jeweler. Two boot and shoe manufactories—full of patronage.

One harness maker. Two painters.

Two physicians. One attorney at law. One tailor.

One daguerrean. There is a population of one thousand, and room for five thousand more; and water power inviting liberal investments.

Nothing more we will not omit—there is one printing office, which prints the ANOKA STAR.

BENEFIT CONCERT AT MONTICELLO.

The Monticello Statesman gives the following notice of the Concert given at that place on the 10th instant, by the Anoka Brass Band:

The Benefit Concert, for the assistance of Mr. Kries, came off at the time appointed, and a large audience were present—fully 300 we should think. We have spoken with quite a number, and they all coincide that the programme of the evening was fully worth the price of admission and more too.

THE ANOKA BRASS BAND were present, and discoursed lively and soul stirring music. Many national and popular airs were executed by them, in a style of proficiency that frequently "brought down the house" in thunders of applause. The members of the band are all good vocalists, and sung some most excellent chorusses and songs. It is generally known, we believe, that they donated their services for the occasion, and taking into consideration the fact that they reside 22 miles from here, it speaks highly to their credit as being generous and sympathizing persons. We but reiterate the thoughts of the audience when we state that there is more genuine musical talent in this band than in two-thirds of the traveling troupes now giving concerts.

THE SINGERS, who participated on this occasion, residing here, executed their respective parts well, and to the satisfaction of all. C. B. Jordan Esq. Mrs. Garcelon, Mrs. Fuller and Miss Brown composed the choir, and rendered several pieces with effect, and in beautiful harmony and unison.

THE SCENES AND TABLEAUX, under the supervision and management of Mr. Chase, were enacted in a style that frequently brought out roars of laughter from the audience. The "Northern Mudsills," "Southern chivalry," "Northern and Southern Schools," "Mudsills at supper," "Le-compton Election, and many other pieces were enacted well, considering the short time allowed in preparation. The "niggers" in their delineation of Prof. Powers examining a subject, portrayed phenology and "de bumps, well.

THE RECEIPTS of the concert amounted to just about \$50.

For the Anoka Star.
Baptist Sabbath School.

MR. EDITOR:—Agreeably with your request, I hand you herewith a statement of the present condition of the Anoka Baptist School.

The total number on my books, comprising officers, teachers and pupils is 139.

The school is organized as follows:
Thomas G. Jones, Superintendent.
E. S. Teller, Assistant Supt.
J. F. Wheeler, Librarian.
Elias Pratt, Musical Director.
W. B. Green, Leader of Adult Bible Class.

There are eleven classes with the following Teachers:

Class 1, (young ladies) Mrs. T. G. Jones, teacher.
" 2, " Mrs. M. Lane, " "
" 3, " Mrs. C. S. Washbourne " "
" 4, (girls) Miss Mary Washbourne, " "
" 5, " Miss Carrie Teller, " "
" 6, " Miss Bell Jones, " "
" 7, (children) Mrs. J. F. Wheeler, " "
" 8, " Mrs. E. Pratt, " "
" 9, (boys) Mrs. E. S. Teller, teacher, " "
" 10, " Mrs. Wynnan Lane, " "
" 11 (young men) Rev. J. R. Baumes " "

The classification by age is as follows:

Adults 37
Young ladies between 15 and 30 years 39
" " " 12 and 15 19
Girls under 12 23
Young men between 14 and 21 17
Boys under 14 21

There are now absent from town of the above number, 17.

The average attendance during the last three months has been 89.

The highest number present at any one Sabbath has been 101.

The lowest number present at any one Sabbath during the last three months was 78.

We have but about 240 volumes in the library at present; but through the generosity of friends and the contributions of the school, we are prepared to enlarge our library materially.—When we remember that this is only one of three flourishing Sabbath Schools, all of about the same capacity, in this village, we have reason to rejoice and take courage at the manifest interest displayed by both parents and children in this important department of Christian labor.

Yours respectfully,
THOS. G. JONES.

We had the pleasure of visiting the above school on last Sabbath. We were highly gratified with the beauty and success of the method in which it is conducted. It does great credit, not only to the superintendent, but to the teachers and pupils. Such system, order and interest are seldom manifested. It can scarcely fail to grow and prosper. Sabbath schools are often dull and profitless for want of proper management. As to the benefit of such schools—leaving out of the question any doctrine that may be taught—there is a civilizing, socializing, and refining influence, which must result from the meeting together of a house full of clean children. Every child in every town should be brought under such influence.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

This Regiment has arrived home. At Washington, and on their way they have received the highest encomiums, and most brilliant ovations. But the best of all to them must be, their reception at home. The Atlas says: Home again! The shattered remnant of the brave and noble First—proud as in its palmy days, welcome, welcome home. Freely have your blood been shed in defense of your country's honor, and your country's flag. Bravely have you fought against treason and rebellion, and in defense of the best government on earth.

Your thinned ranks speak in tones of touching pathos, of the bloody fields of Bull Run, Antietam and Gettysburg, and the thick, fast falling tears that flow from mourners' eyes, tell too plainly the desperate and unflinching bravery with which you met and vanquished your country's foe. You have gained honor and renown; but at what a fearful cost! A thousand

lives—each life a priceless jewel, have been given, not for honor and renown alone, but to save your country. God bless you, heroes of the glorious First. We tender to you all we have to give—our respect, our veneration, and our love.

Edward W. Green, the Malden bank robber, and murderer of Converse, is in the old jail at East Cambridge awaiting trial. Conscience has over whelmed him, and he is melted into the deepest grief and agony. He has confessed his crime, and expresses deep concern for his wife and child.

No one could ask for more thorough winter weather than we have had this week—except the snow which is gone. The thermometer has stood as low as 30.

It is expected that Col. D. A. Robertson of St. Paul, or Rev. Dr. Mc Masters, will deliver the next lecture before the Anoka Library Association.

Type foundry has raised twenty-five per cent on their prices.

White printing paper is selling in New York for 18 cents per pound.

For the Anoka Star. Cooking—No. 4.

I have been trying for an hour to arrange my thoughts in a presentable form; but they "lie around loose," as Mr. Poplar calls it, and have no affinity for each other; so I give them rough and tumble, just as they come.

Raphael—not Milton's "sociable angel," but the immortal artist—says, "the artist's aim is to make things, not as nature makes them, but as she intends them." The inexorable law has gone forth, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread;" and the earth, by the help of this sudorific moisture, yields abundantly the raw materials for human sustenance. Just here the culinary art steps in and carries out the intentions of nature to completion. The melon, peach, and certain other fruits have received the finishing touch, but the cereals and tubers require a good deal at the artist's hand to adapt them to the refined taste of civilized life. Chemists tell us that of about sixty elementary substances variously combined, all matter is formed. So of a few given simples are formed all those various articles of food which are constantly passing into bone, muscle, nerve, &c. Some wiseacres tell us our very thoughts are elaborated from the food we eat. What an idea! Only think of that subtle essence pent up in ovens, kettles, and stewpans, which is yet to flash forth, as inspiration in the poet, wisdom in the sage, and genius in the artist. I know not how this may be; but certain it is, if we cooks did not furnish food for the brain these master minds would soon lose their present connection with sublimity things; and if communicating at all with us it would be through some of those "mediums," about whom Philo and Progress have had so many sharp words. It is our art that furnishes, as it were, the centripetal force that keeps even these skyeey mediums themselves on this mundane sphere.

Some philosophers tell us every person imparts a portion of his individuality, or rather a portion of his mesmeric power to the work of his hands. That, I suppose, is one cause of so much merit and good humor following in the wake of grand public dinners. Cooks are proverbially jolly and good natured, and they infuse a spicing of these graces into their art productions, which gives them the magic properties of the laughing gas. I know not that any gnarled beldam is connected with the art. Certainly I would not eat food prepared by such, for fear it would cause a fit of indigestion.

You may sneer at the self glorification that places mine with the polite arts, nevertheless I put it at the top of the pile. I never visited any of the celebrated studios of Italy, but I have

gazed upon the statue until I half hoped to see the marble lips part for utterance of some sublime oracle; I have looked at the picture until I fancied it endowed with motion and life; and neither gave me half as much pleasure as does a table loaded with luxuries artistically arrayed. Yet, I protest I am no epicure. Gourmands add epicures never become old women and old men. Temperance and moderation are the only sureties of old age. Painting and sculpture delight but one sense; while a tastefully prepared meal pleases the eye by its beauty, the sense of smell by its fragrance, and the palate by its taste.

One thought more. The block of marble, in the hands of the novice, would remain an unsightly form; but by the facile touch of Harriet Hosmer it would soon assume angelic proportions. So in the culinary art, one unskilled and devoid of genius will furnish a dish scarce fit for a Sioux; whilst the true, artistic cook will, of similar materials, produce ambrosia and nectar. Here is a wide field for artistic skill which I commend to the serious attention of our young ladies. But more of this anon.

With a few words on bread making I close this article. The prerequisites of good bread are good flour and good yeast. Presuming you have these, I give the following

RECIPE.
Take six or eight potatoes, mashing them fine, add a tablespoonful of sugar, one pint of flour, and two quarts of boiling water; stir them thoroughly. When milk warm stir in one half cup of sweet yeast, keep it in a warm place—temperature about 80 degrees—till sufficiently light. We usually make it just before going to bed. Then put this sponge into the middle of your dish of flour, add a little warm water, let it stand in a warm place till it is light, or running over, when you may add as much milk and water as is required. Then mould the whole until it will cease to adhere to the hand; let it rise, and for the third process mould it into loaves, put into pans to rise some fifteen or twenty minutes longer.
The heat of the oven and time required to bake bread must necessarily depend on circumstances, and be left to the practical judgment of the cook. It is useless to give the precise time required. On an average, one hour for loaves of from two to three pounds weight.

KARY COOK.
For the Anoka Star.

TAKE NOTICE.

Many persons have in their possession, and have had for months, and some of them for years, books belonging to the Anoka Library Association. They are requested to return them by the 20th of this month. It is unjust to retain them from those that wish to read them. Some forty five volumes are missing, and are needed very much in the Library. Who will bring in the 1st and 2d volumes of Irving's Life of Washington? They have been asked for several times within a week or two. Now, friends, bring them along without delay and oblige others that wish to read, and free your conscience from the guilt of retaining them so long.

LIBRARIAN.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

New York, Feb. 17.—Army officers from the front express the opinion that within ten days the road will enable the rebels to move and they will initiate the Spring campaign. Two opinions prevail, one that they will attack us square in front and endeavor to drive Meade within the defenses of Washington, and the other that Lee will go rapidly up into Pennsylvania, plundering vastly more than last year, and fighting pitched battles only on a line of safe retreat.

The following Postmasters have been appointed in this State:

G. A. Jenks, Anoka, Anoka county, Minnesota, vice R. M. Johnson, removed.
Zachariah Story, Frankford, Mower county, Minnesota, vice D. A. Hudson, resigned.

—Over one hundred thousand veterans have re-enlisted since the first of October last.

—The Alabama has captured in all, 58 vessels.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Twelve lines or less make one square.
One column, one year, \$50 00
Half column, one year, 30 00
Quarter column, one year, 15 00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year, 6 00
One square one week, 75
Each additional week, 25
Legal advertisements at legal rates.
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and their with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, Preaching at 10 1/2 A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Glass Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

Rev. A. D. Williams, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, will preach at the Methodist Hall to-morrow, at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10 1/2 o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Baptist church.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.

The Right Reverend H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, is expected to preach in Trinity Church, Anoka, on Monday, the 22d instant, at 7 1/2 o'clock P. M.; and likewise on Tuesday morning, at 10 1/2 o'clock, when a collection will be taken for the Bishop's support.

Wife Wanted.

Proposals for a marriage contract will be received until the 10th of March, from any respectable ladies not more than forty-five years of age, either through the Anoka, or Champlin Post Office. All correspondence strictly confidential.
Address, B. N.
Feb. 20, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been licensed by the Probate Court of the County of Scott, as Administrator of the estate of Henry D. J. Koons, late of said county, deceased, to sell the north half of the southeast quarter of section nine, township thirty-one, north of range twenty-four west, and the south west quarter of the northeast quarter of section nine of township thirty-one, north of range twenty-four west, situate in the county of Anoka, State of Minnesota, to pay the debts against the estate of the decedent.
Now, therefore, the subscriber will sell the premises above described to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House, at Anoka, in said county of Anoka, State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to said license for the purpose aforesaid; the sale will be made subject to all taxes thereon, and will, if necessary, be made in separate parcels.
JOHN B. ALLEN, Administrator.
Anoka, Minn., Feb. 20, 1864.

TO EXCHANGE.

The Upper Ferry will be exchanged for a good team.
Cows and young stock will be exchanged for a good horse.
JOHN KENNISTON,
Champlin, Feb. 20, 1864.

Good Pay for doing Good.

Live and Let Live.

Although the patrons of the PRAMIE FARMER have been very generous in the expenditure of time and labor, in their efforts to extend its circulation, we know that in many instances their reward has been in the consciousness of having accomplished a public good.

We desire a continuance of their efforts and a more general endeavor to circulate the Farmer and have arranged the following schedule of premiums, to be presented to those who shall give their time to the cause. In making up the list we have endeavored to select such articles as are of the most useful character, and the very best of their class; and as it will be seen, comprise several improvements and machines that are in great demand. It will be noticed that every person who obtains 10 or more names, secures some valuable prize.

All lists to be sent in by the first of April 1864.

READ THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF PREMIUMS.

For a list of 10 names at \$1.50 each—One extra copy of Prairie Farmer and Dadd's Horse Owner's Hand Book, or one of Barnum's Patent Self-Severs, that can be attached to any Sewing Machine.
For a list of 15 names at \$1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at \$5.00.
For a list of 20 names at \$1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at \$6.00.
For a list of 25 names at \$1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at \$7.00.
For a list of 35 names at \$1.50 each—Subsoll Plow (steel) or Hay and Straw Cutter, valued at \$14.00.
For a list of 40 names at \$1.50 each—One of Palmer's patent Horse Hay forks, or Run-It's patent Horse Hay Fork.
For a list of 50 names at \$1.50 each—Agricultural Library, valued at \$25.00.
For a list of 60 names at \$1.50 each—One Sulky Horse Rake, or a Wheel Cultivator, \$35.00.
For a list of 75 names at \$1.50 each—Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine, price \$47.50; or Stafford's Patent Cultivator.
For a list of 100 names at \$1.50 each—5 Octavo Melodeon, \$55.00; or Sugar Cane Mill, \$60.00; or a Florence Sewing Machine, \$60.00; or one of Rank's Patent Gang Plows, price \$55.00.
For a list of 110 names at \$1.50 each—A set of Appleton's New American Encyclopedia, 16 volumes, valued at \$55.00, publishers' price.
For a list of 125 names at \$1.50 each—One 8 Octave (Price & Co.) Melodeon, \$50.00; or Sugar Cane Mill, \$50.00.
For a list of 150 names at \$1.50 each—Wood's Flowering Sewing machine, full case, \$100.
For samples and subscriptions, address ENER & CO., 204 Lake street, Chicago.

N. B.—No person will be entitled to more than one prize and that will be the one called for by his largest number of names, unless he should prefer its equivalent from among the lower prizes; nor will the extra copy of the paper for lists of 10 be given to those who win other prizes.

Where two or more prizes are offered the winner is entitled to a choice of articles. All competitors will state when sending names that they are competing for prizes, that they may be credited with the proper number.

Names need not all be sent at one time, but as they are obtained, and each subscriber shall have the paper one year from the time received unless otherwise ordered.

Names need not all be at one post office. It makes no difference how many offices are represented.

Samples and posters sent free.

Address EMERY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANY.

Miles O'Reilly on the Naysgurs.

Some tell us it is a burning shame
To make the naysgurs fight;
And that the cause of him's kill
Belongs but to the white;
But as for me upon my soul
Soil them are we here,
I'll let Sambo be murdered in place of myself,
On every day in the year;
And every day in the year, boys,
The right to be kill, I'll divide wid him,
And drel a word I'll say.

In battle's wild commotion
I should take his place and fight;
If Sambo's lady should stop a ball
That was comin' for me direct;
And the profit of a Southern bagget,
So liberal are we here,
I'll resign and let Sambo take it,
On every day in the year;
On every day in the year, boys,
And wid none of your nasy pride,
All my right in a Southern bagget prod
Wid Sambo I'll divide.

The men who object to Sambo
Should take his place and fight;
An' it's better to have a naysgurs' line
Than a liver that wake an white;
Thoug' Sambo's black as the ace of spades,
His finger a trigger can pull,
And his eye runs straight on the barrel sights
From under his bush of wool;
So hear me out, boys, drel a word,
Don't think I'm tipple your chaff,
The right to be kill, I'll divide wid him,
An' give him the largest nail.

The Peter Poplar Papers.

NUMBER IX.

THE LAWS OF NATURE.

I had not the pleasure of attending Prof. Powers' lectures, but I understand that in reference to the "Laws of Nature," he said that lime or plaster sown on mossy ground would produce white clover; giving my informant to understand that a mixture of moss and lime would produce white clover seed. This may be all very good for a theory, but it won't work in practice. I contend, from experience and observation, that the seeds of all our wild plants are in the soil, and as soon as we commence cultivating it we see the different kinds of plants come into existence.

As to the white clover in particular, you will only see it in a wild state where the ground has been well trodden, as in old roads or pastures; neither will you find much moss except in similar places, and where there is moisture from shade or water. The lime will kill the moss, and the clover seed, having got sufficiently near the surface, by the soil being packed down to its place of deposit, to receive the necessary light, air, and moisture to cause it to germinate, immediately takes possession of the soil. You might just as well say brick bats and slough hay mixed together would produce wheat, as to say that lime and moss would turn to clover. Anything else that would destroy the moss, and let the light and heat come to the clover seed will answer the same purpose. The seed is in the soil at a certain depth, and needs a hard soil to enable it to germinate. Pack it down by treading or rolling, and you will see the clover come up—very good proof that the ground put into clover or grass should be well rolled.

I understand the Professor also said that in burning new soil the first crop was invariably fire weed; as if the burning of the soil alone produced that. I can show quite a large patch of this weed where there never was a brush heap burned, but the lot has been long used for a barn yard. This seed requires an exceedingly rich soil to vegetate. Ashes and other manures are very appropriate for its growth. I see nothing very singular in these "laws of nature." I know of a half acre of ground which once had a rank growth of coarse grass and some wild plants upon it. The owner, thinking to induce the growth of a better grass for hay, mowed the wild crop one summer; the next year there was a splendid crop of thistles over ten feet high and well filled with seed. Did the mowing of the previous crop make thistle seed? The "law of nature" in this case proved a nuisance to me, for the seed blew all over the adjoining farms, and I got a good share, I think.

Is it a "law of nature" that elm and poplar trees should come up on old farms which have been neglected? Keep the fires off of old plowed ground and let it remain idle, the seeds of these trees are blown all over the country from the forests, and lodge on such soil where they germinate. Go into the timber, clear off a piece of ground—an acre or two, so the light and air can get in freely, and in two or three years you will find a splendid crop of black and red raspberries, also blackberries. These will last until a new growth of timber gets started, when the small fruits will disappear. Plenty of other

instances might be mentioned showing that the seeds of plants are always in existence; and the skill of man cannot manufacture them.

PETER POPLAR.

For the Anoka Star.

Politeness.

True politeness is a cheap article. Every one may possess it—the poor as well as the rich; the unlearned as well as the educated. I know there is a sort of blandness of manner—an exterior polish, that is in part the gift of nature, and partly acquired by constant intercourse with refined society; but this does not constitute true politeness; indeed it is no more essential to it than is any particular form or color of the garment. Is it not as easy to form good habits as bad ones? As easy to cultivate affability of deportment as coarseness and severity? When you enter or leave a room, is it not as cheap to open and close the door noiselessly, and step lightly, as it is to disturb a whole company by a boisterous movement? When you would accommodate one with a knife or tool, can you not afford to offer them the handle? When you would extinguish a light, will it cost anything to turn so as to avoid puffing the smoke in the faces of those present? When obliged to say "no," would not this little monosyllable fall quite as pleasantly on our own ear if uttered pleasantly, as if spoken in a harsh, abrupt tone?

Now it is not any one great act of courtesy or kindness that constitutes the character of the true gentleman or lady; but it is the constant, habitual observance of such little rules of decorum, applied to all the minutiae of every day life. And the careless neglect of such trifling courtesies constitutes the boorish character. The clown is not necessarily clothed in homespun, following the plow; quite as often is he attired fashionably, and found in prominent social positions. The one may be known by his general awkwardness of manner, the other by his constant manifestation of selfishness. If the plebeian clown offend you with his coarseness, the gentleman clown will disgust you with his utter disregard to your comfort. One may hit you with his chair leg, or spatter gray on your dress—you can pardon the accident; but when the other monopolizes the best of everything—in hotels and steamboats, the easiest chairs and richest sofas; in the car, two seats if possible, at the expense of many an anxious glance and weary limb, you feel nothing but indignation and contempt. If one of this latter class chance to sit near a lady in a concert room, you will notice her constant anxiety lest her dress be sprinkled with a decoction of tobacco juice. If he deign to converse with you, he must first disgorge his mouth of an unwieldy palate. Should you meet him in the street, be sure to keep on the leeward, or a dense cloud of tobacco smoke will be wafted in your optics. I measure not the criminality of such conduct. It may not come of malice aforethought. We should be slow to impute guilt to any one. Many an honest heart throbs beneath a rough exterior. But such persons are wanting in some of the requisites of good breeding. Contrast them with the true gentleman. His presence is never intrusive, for he knows when it is agreeable. His conversation and deportment are never annoying, for he wisely adapts both to the company and occasion. He does everything at the proper time and in the best manner, for true politeness, which is but another name for kindness, is the main spring of all his actions—the genial sunshine of a warm heart beaming forth in every word, deed and look. He is deaf to the voice of calumny, blind to the mistakes of the ignorant and uninitiated. Free from flattery, he praises where he can, and withholds censure except at the sacrifice of duty. Never dogmatical and censorious, he respects the opinions of others, whilst he firmly maintains his own. A stranger to servility, he yields to others the precedence, when he can without compromising his own dignity. In a word, the true gentleman is the practical Christian, fulfilling the precept, "Whatsoever you would that others should do unto you, do ye even the same unto them."

MYEA.

—William Yorkum, for returning a contraband to slavery from Cairo, Illinois, has been found guilty by court martial, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

We make the following extracts from the Report of Hon. David Blake, ly, State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Without doubt the most powerful and profitable agent in the elevation of the character of teachers, is that of the Normal School. This assertion all history and all experience justify. In most European countries, the Normal School has long been an established institution, and is as much a part of their system as the common school itself. The same is true of Upper and Lower Canada, of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and nearly every Free American State, and before the breaking out of the war, of many even of the Slave States.

To question the propriety and necessity of training teachers in the best and most improved methods of imparting instruction and in governing schools, is to challenge the wisdom of educating students for the practice of law or medicine, apprentices in the use of the tools of a trade, soldiers in the conduct of an army, midshipmen in the science of navigation, or artists in transferring the beauties of God's handiwork to the imperishable canvass. Shall the force of these true analogies cease then, in the case of him whose awful care is the moulding of youthful life, whose high responsibility the custody of the human soul? In the words of another—"Is the moral mechanism which spans the abyss of vice and crime with the solid arch of truth and virtue, less complicated than that required to bridge with iron the rabid stream? Is it more difficult to guide the ship across the sea, amid reefs and breakers, and foam-covered billows, than it is to guide the wayward, ardent nature of a child on its eventful voyage across the sea of life? Does it require a profounder analysis, a nobler husbandry, to know when and how to drop the seed of corn and wheat into the sower-softened furrows of a literal soil, and rear the waving grain to its maturity of golden beauty, than it does to sow invisible seed in the moral garden of the heart and conscience, and train the plants of knowledge, truth and love to a fruitage of more than earthly beauty and glory? Is the former harvest richer and better than the latter? Did painter or sculptor ever receive such a commission as that entrusted to the teacher? Does he not trace lines upon imperishable tablets? Is not his limning upon immortal canvass? Is it not true that his work, be it good or bad, will survive when the stars are fallen, and the sun is wrapped in eternal eclipse?

We cannot have good schools without good teachers; we cannot have good teachers unless they are educated to the work; and they can only be educated by means of efficient Normal Training Schools. Sooner or later such institutions must and will be brought into requisition here, as they have been in all States which have tried and through systems of public instruction. The sole question which we have at present to consider, is when shall Minnesota follow in the wake of older commonwealths, whose long experience has marked out for our guidance the best and wisest course for us to pursue. The answer to this question is suggested by the very magnitude and importance of the considerations at stake. The youth of our State who are so soon to occupy places of trust and responsibility, are fast growing up. Time is adding rapidly to their years without bestowing upon their minds a corresponding wisdom. They must be educated now or never. The State, which will soon require the benefit of their counsels, has too long neglected to educate them for their coming responsibilities. Longer carelessness in this regard is certain suicide to the best interests of the State; for the evidence of statistics has long since proven, that vice and crime keep unfailing pace with ignorance; and once committed to the care of vicious and designing guardians, it needs but the evidence of near history to show that the dearest rights of the people, and the most sacred possessions of the commonwealth, would become a quick sacrifice to the greed of crafty and unscrupulous men.

Gov. Yates of Illinois, at the dedication of the State Normal School building, which cost over eighty thousand dollars, says:

Upon the score of economy, a subject certainly of the first importance to the statesman, I hesitate not to say that even this costly edifice is a prudent investment. Whatever may be the policy of others, I am free to avow my sentiments, openly and above-board, that no tax is so light as that which is levied for the education of the children of the State. To pass by the influence of letters on the morality, the intelligence and religion of the people, the sums expended in education are more productive than those laid out in railroads, or canals, or other objects for the material development of the country. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures are regarded as the three sources of wealth, but to these should be added science, which is necessary to point out the means of production, and essential to the

highest advancement of men in the various trades, professions and improvements.

The nature of our institutions not only suggests, but requires and leads to the education of the people. Our Government, by giving every man an equal right to vote, and opening the avenues to office to the humblest as well as the highest, holds out the greatest stimulus to education. Hence, our governments, both State and National, and corporations and individuals become the patrons of learning, and make large appropriations and endowments therefor; and in every State are to be found the chosen temples of science, while myriads of school houses in city, town and hamlet, everywhere meet the eye.

The cheapest means of national defence and surest road to national grandeur, is the education of the people. If our government shall fail, it will not be from the invasion of a foreign foe, but from the seeds sown broadcast of national corruption and ignorance. Despotism may point to her standing armies as the props of the government, but I point to American school-houses and meeting houses as the citadels of freedom—the rock-bound foundations of American liberty.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The following extract is from an able and liberal article on the subject of Female Education for the better classes, in the N. Y. Daily Times:

There is no question that women's faculties, if turned in their appropriate direction, and well educated, are as useful to the world, and, in some instances, as 'remarkable,' as the masculine. So far as they are trained together, a girl is quite as ready in mathematics or languages, as orderly, as punctual, as quick-witted, and retentive in memory, as a boy. There is no earthly reason why she should not make an equally good book-keeper, or accountant, or clerk, or translator, or superintendent of details in business, when she grows up. There are plenty of pursuits open to woman now, if she only had the training and education suitable.

But the truth is, the young lady of the middle and higher class is not usually educated so as to be of much value, in a pecuniary sense, to the persons bidding for labor. How seldom can she cast up a long column of figures correctly, or write a good mercantile hand, or a clear, pure English style, or translate idiomatically, or make abstracts intelligently, or keep books, or clear up accounts. Yet all these things are (or should be) the rudiments of a masculine education, and they all command a definite value in the market. How many branches of literature might be profitably worked by women; how many departments of science and of practical charity, of artistic manufacture, of medical practice, and help of the sick, if they had only had the training and experience necessary.

Education could fit women for all these things; but it must be thorough, persistent, practical education. The higher and more perfect the training for women, the more likely they are to turn their minds to any branch which shall open itself, and especially to reap profits and honors in the higher fields.

STONE COAL IN FREEBORN COUNTY.

The following item is from the Wilton (Wasena county) News of the 11th inst:

We are informed by Mr. Randolph that in digging a well on the farm of Mr. Cramm, one and a half miles north-east of the village of Freeborn in Freeborn county, only fourteen miles south of Wilton, the workmen struck a bed of stone coal ten feet from the surface. That they had dug three feet in the coal and were yet digging. The well is four feet in diameter. Mr. Randolph has promised to bring us a specimen to-morrow. This information is most too good to be true, and was it not that we are personally acquainted with Mr. Randolph we should almost doubt its correctness. We shall take the first opportunity to visit the place and lay all the facts before our readers. We are under obligations to B. Welsh, Esq., for bringing this matter to our knowledge.

Diphtheria is said to be speedily arrested and cured by swallowing lumps of ice, continuously until relief is afforded: let them as much as possible melt in the throat. Common sore throat is cured in the same way sometimes.

We have tested the remedy in our own family, and believe it to be an excellent thing in that disease.—[Exchange.]

When you advertise your business, make no half-way work of it. Business is like architecture—good columns are a good support.

WAILINGS FROM REBELDOM.

The Richmond Enquirer fears that the proposition before the rebel Congress, to tax the present values of the Confederacy to the amount of \$100,000,000, will bankrupt the country, and overthrow the framework of society and production, and says the bill reported from the Military Committee should be entitled, "An act to establish an irresponsible despotism at Richmond, and to starve the country, including the army."

The Richmond Whig says:—"Three thousand men in Longstreet's corps are barefoot; Johnston's army is suffering terribly for want of blankets and clothing; Lee's soldiers are destitute of socks and other necessary clothing; and the whole energies of the Confederacy are summoned to supply the demand; the prospect for clothing next year is dark and gloomy; it cannot be got through the blockade, and there are no materials in the home market. The sources both of leather and wool are diminishing every month; the supply of food is equally scant; very little bacon is left; beef is going, and mutton would not feed great armies, even could it be had; the crops are failing, and prices constantly going up; besides, there is no labor, without which there can be no production; the conscription is taking to the ranks all the whites, and the negro will not work. Even if he would, he could not prevent famine, which would bring insurrection with it. Even now, horses sufficient to serve the purposes of the existing army are obtained with the greatest difficulty, so that it is utterly impossible to double the army and increase the trains as some extravagantly talk of doing; still further, besides wagons and trains, muskets, cannon and ammunition must be had, and these it is not possible to procure. There is now only a bare sufficiency of muskets and cannon to supply present needs, and as to ammunition, since Charleston and Wilmington have been closed, and the nitre beds of Tennessee torn from the rebel grasp, the supply can never be more than equal to the demands of the present army."

The Raleigh Progress says that peace alone can prevent starvation, and that it is folly to talk about there being supplies enough in the country. The dearth of provisions is not caused by want of confidence in the currency, but because the producers have nothing to bring in. It adds, that when the currency of the Government ceases to serve as a means of trade, and will no longer buy what the soldiers and people want, the army and the people will resolve themselves into a mob, and those who have misled and ruined them will have to fly for their lives.

Says the Washington correspondent of The Independent:

"At the reception Saturday afternoon at the President's house, many persons present noticed three little girls poorly dressed the children of some mechanic or laboring man, who had followed the visitors into the house to gratify their curiosity. They passed round from room to room, and were hastening through the reception-room with some trepidation, when the President called to them, 'Little girls! are you going to pass me without shaking hands?' Then he bent his tall, awkward form down and shook each little girl warmly by the hand. Everybody in the apartment was spell-bound by the incident so simple in itself, yet revealing so much of Mr. Lincoln's character."

HOW TO PROSPER IN BUSINESS.

In the first place, make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake. Decide upon some particular employment and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity. Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently, too. Attend to your own business, and never trust it to another. Treat every one with respect and civility. Everything is gained and nothing lost by civility. Good manners insure success. Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor. He who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go a long while barefoot. Heaven helps those who help themselves.

ORIGIN OF FLIES, FLEAS AND BUGS.

The Talmud gives an account that Noah when endangered by the ark's becoming leaky, entered into an engagement with the devil, to feed him on human blood forever, after the time he should again set foot on land; so the devil coiled himself up in the form of a serpent and ensured the safety of the ark by stuffing his body into the hole that occasioned the leak. When safe ashore, however, Noah derided the devil's demand for the completion of his bond, and threw the written agreement into the fire; but the devil caught up the ashes and scattered them in the air, and thence the origin of flies, lice, fleas, and bugs.

Ruin is wide spread in Arkansas; towns in ruins, fields barren, desolation everywhere. It is said that Mar-maduke, when he got on a spree, used to ride through the houses on horseback, and many of the houses he used as stables.

RAILROAD TO ANOKA!

JUMP on the Cars and take a ride to St. Paul, and while there, go to the

CHEAP CASH STORE,

And buy your

Dry Goods.

We are selling
MERINOES,
EMPERESS CLOTHS,
REPS,
And all our WINTER DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.
Now is the time for Bargains, and if you want a

LADY'S CLOAK,

that is the place to buy one, for we are selling cheap to close out the stock.
For Balmoral Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, and everything else, go to

THE CHEAP CASH STORE,
Next door to the Northwestern Express Office,
No. 213 Third Street.
H. KNOX TAYLOR.

DRESS MAKING.

MRS. R. M. JOHNSON has opened her shop and is ready to receive patronage from her friends. Sewing done at the lowest prices. Room at the residence of G. D. Colman.
Anoka, Feb. 2nd, 1884.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions

PUBLISHED AT 473 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The special object and aim in the publication of this magazine is to present judicious, reliable, and practical information in all matters pertaining to ladies' and children's dress. Information of the greatest possible importance to Milliners, Dress-makers, and every lady who wish to know the prevailing modes in New York and Paris.

To all enterprising ladies, and industrious mothers, we shall endeavor to furnish many useful and practical suggestions in relation to the proper combination of colors, choosing materials, including cutting and making dresses, and children's clothes, which of necessity must occupy a much larger portion of a woman's time, when no reliable authority is at hand to be consulted—suggestions which cannot fail to prove a source of much gratification, economy, personal refinement and home comfort.
Do not fail to bear in mind that we furnish, in the year, more than \$3 in full-size patterns alone; while in plates, engravings, reliable information on fashions, more than can be secured in any other fashion magazine put together, and yet the yearly subscription (being only \$1, with the extra fifty cents worth of full-size patterns sent as a premium, makes the yearly subscription to cost only fifty cents, independent of the Carte de Visite. Do not fail to subscribe for the Mirror, if you wish to secure it promptly as it is sent in advance to subscribers.

[Communicated.]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.

A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread the information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings County, New York.

3-4m

WHEELER & WILSON'S



SEWING MACHINES.

Merit Alone Makes a Sewing Machine VALUABLE.

The people are perceiving that Glowing Representations ARE NOT MERIT.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only sewing Machines of known practical utility. THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 50,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the LOCK STITCH with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON Machines are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, 25 AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted FREE OF CHARGE, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON Rooms, in the Greenleaf Block, No. 214 Third Street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, September 6th, 1883.

HO! FOR A RIDE!

Cheney, pleasant and quick!

to St. Paul, via

Saint Paul and Pacific R. R.

Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

to be closed out at

A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock.

CATHCART & CO.'S,

132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced

consisting in part of

Clothes,

Casualties,

Shawls,

Flannels,

Blankets,

Yankee Notions, and newest styles

Dress Goods,

reasonable and very beautiful. Also a full assortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant styles in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and

and other Goods, at their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known

us and patronized us for the last twelve

years, we are grateful, but while we

are proud to be called among

THE OLD SETTLERS,

we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among

the "old fogies."

GOLD IS ADVANCING,

And Dry Goods will certainly be higher. But

for the next SIXTY DAYS we shall sell

without regard to the market.

CATHCART & CO.

St. Paul, Oct. 31, 1893.

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end

of the Bridge formerly occupied as

Match Factory, where they will keep

constantly on hand a good assortment

of staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures

for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction;

if returned they will be refunded.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for

goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the

highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1893.

TAILORING.

A NEW Tailoring Establishment is just opened

in Wm. H. Cook's Picture Gallery. This is to in-

form the citizens of Anoka that the subscriber

is prepared to do any work for them in the way

of Cutting, Making and Repairing Clothing, at

reasonably low rates. Produce, wool, &c. taken

in payment.

DAVID E. GOULDING.

8-ly

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1855.)

MATTHEW & CO., Proprietors,

333 Broadway, New York.

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

WEEK DAYS—From 7 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m.

SUNDAYS—From 12 " " m. to 1 " " p. m.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays;

closes at 1 o'clock p. m.

Northern Mail—Leaves Anoka for Crow Wing

daily, except Sundays; closes 9:30 a. m.

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and Brunsdick, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 7 o'clock

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

The greatest improvement yet in the Sewing

Machine art. A curiosity worth seeing.

Please send for circular with sample of sewing.

These Improved Machines save one hundred

per cent. of thread and silk, and make the work

stronger and on both sides.

They require no instruction to operate perfectly,

except "the printed directions."

No change in sewing from one kind of goods

to another.

And no taking apart to clean or oil.

Our New MANUFACTORY is now complete, with

all its machinery and tools entirely new, and is

already rapidly turning out Machines, which for

beauty and perfection of finish are not surpassed

by any manufactured in the world.

N. B.—Should any Machine prove unsatisfac-

tory, it can be returned and money refunded.

Agents wanted in countries not canvassed by

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The Leading Family Paper in America.

Consists of Sixteen Large Quarto

Pages, Weekly, price 4 cents; in

monthly parts, price 17 cents;

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in advance.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL

Of Popular Information, Amusement

and Domestic Economy.

The Household Journal is not edited by one

individual only, but its different departments are

conducted by various editors, so that it presents

a paper unequalled in variety of useful, interesting,

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especially commends itself to the intelligent in

all parts of the United States and Canada. Every

week is presented in its various departments

the choicest literary and musical entertainment.

A greater variety of reading matter is given

in the Household Journal than is to be found in

any other paper, and of a kind superior to what is

generally published, being more entertaining as

well as instructive.

The literary department from twenty-five to

seventy-five cents worth of first class music is

published every week, consisting of the latest and

best vocal and instrumental pieces (by the

best composers of Europe and America), all having

phonograph accompaniments, full music page size,

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choicest stories by the best writers, not a line being

inadvertently admitted which is not selected for

its family.

In Science, Art and Invention, the Household

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travelers in all parts of the world.

Its Literary and Miscellaneous presents the choicest

gems from the written and oral efforts of our

best writers and speakers, both native and foreign.

Its Chess and Draught Departments are con-

ducted by two of the most accomplished players

in this country, and challenge comparison with

those of any other paper.

Its Gardening and Horticultural Department is

edited by one of the most accomplished practical

gardeners in this country, whose article on the

"Operations for the Month," appear monthly.

The "Fashion for the Month" is published

monthly by one of the lady contributors to the

Household Journal, and presents a faithful record

of all that is new or likely to be new, in the world

of fashion.

The "Answers to Correspondents," in the

Household Journal, form one of its most useful

and attractive features; its answers to legal ques-

tions, proving of great service to all who take oc-

casional to consult its columns.

The Form of the Paper is the best adapted for

binding and which at the end of every six months

makes use of the handsomest books which can

TO PROMOTE

Good Health

USE THE

Dandelion and Wild Cherry

BITTERS.

In Pint Bottles, Price 50 Cents.

In Quart " " 1.00.

THESE Bitters are composed of the best Roots,

Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted

to the immediate cure of all diseases produced

by an impure blood.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE LOST APPETITE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

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In its most potent form these Bitters cure

simply by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor.

Pharmaceuticals, Clayton County, Iowa.

For Sale by J. M. RANDOLPH,

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S. R. ROBINSON, General Wholesale Agent.

Address, Chittenden, Minn.

Also for Huntington's Writing Fluid,

Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors.

Van Dusen's Worm Confections.

Van Dusen's Medical Blotting.

Allen's Condition Powders.

Tulman & Collins' Extract of Lemon.

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Butcher's Best Shot for Bad Bugs.

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INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Company,

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Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.

Surplus over \$300,000.

Marine and Fire Insurance on the most favorable

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Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

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CHARLES T. WOODBURY,

Agent, Anoka, Minnesota.

October 16th 1893.

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The best and cheapest in the world for Ladies!

This popular monthly magazine will be greatly

improved for 1894. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading!

Fourteen splendid steel plates!

Twelve colored fashion plates!

Twelve colored Berlin work patterns!

Nine hundred wood cuts!

Twenty-four pages of music!

All this will be given for only Two Dollars a

year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class

of "Peterson."

Its brilliant tales and novelettes are the best

published anywhere. All the most popular writers

are employed to write originally for "Peterson."

In 1894, in addition to its usual quantity

of short stories, four original copyright nove-

lettes will be given by Anna S. Stephens, Ella Rol-

land, Frank Lee Bondfield, and the author of the

"Second Love."

It also publishes Fashions ahead of all others.

Each number, in addition to the colored plates,

gives bazaar, clonics and dresses, engraved on

wood, or ch. d's dress can be cut out, without the

aid of a pattern-maker. Also, several pages of

EVERYBODY!!

"What Everybody Says must be true."

EVERYBODY SAYS,

If you want an

A. No. 1, Albany,

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Call on

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Everybody says,

That you always find a good assortment of

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

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Shelf Hardware,

Of every description.

NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY ROPE,

PAINTS, PUTTY, WASH ROPE,

BROOMS, IRON AND TIN

TEA KETTLES, SADDLERS,

Also;

A splendid assortment of TIN WARE

at the Hardware store of

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

Everybody says,

That we have the finest lot of

Grain Cradles, Seythes,

Snaths, Forks,

Shovels, Spades

and Plows,

In the Upper country.

Everybody says,

You will always find goods as represented at

the old established Hardware store of

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

TEMPLE & BEAUPRE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

We are anxious to furnish our readers with as much reading matter as possible; but shall be obliged to gauge the quantity according to the patronage of our office. We trust that will increase.

REPUBLICAN UNION CONVENTION.

A County Convention of all unconditional Union men, who sustain the present National Administration in its measures to maintain the Union and suppress rebellion, will assemble at the Third Avenue School House, in the town of Anoka, on Monday, the 29th day of February, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting two Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at St. Paul on Wednesday, March 20, 1864.

The number of Delegates will be as follows:

Anoka 6, Brown 3, Oak Grove 3, Ramsey 2, St. Francis 2, Bethel 2, Columbia 1, Centerville 1.

In behalf of the County Committee.
W. W. WATERMAN,
Chairman.

Anoka, Feb. 17, 1864.

In pursuance of the above call a caucus will be held in the town of Anoka, at the Third Avenue School House, at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, Feb. 27th, 1864.

Per order Town Committee.

Market Day at Anoka.

Among the very important "institutions" needed in a country town like Anoka is the establishment, by mutual consent, of a regular Market Day. It has been adopted in other towns, both East and West, with decided success; and proved a great benefit to farmers particularly. Saturday is generally considered the most convenient day, and we suggest that Saturday of each week be the established Market Day at Anoka.

Every Saturday, therefore, let the farmers who have stock for sale drive it into town, and make the Public Square headquarters. Let the word go forth in all directions, and let the farmers in adjoining counties know of it, and let them drive in their stock, so that an opportunity will be regularly offered to sell or trade. If you have horses to dispose of bring them in on Saturday—pigs or poultry—wagons, sleds, anything and everything. We will send the good word down to Saint Paul and about, so that parties wishing to purchase or trade stock, etc., will know there will be something in town on Saturdays; and our Market Day will soon become a name in all directions.

If you have farms to sell or let, it will be advantageous to advertise in our paper. We presume there is not an acre of land nor a town lot either for sale or rent in this county—at any rate, none are advertised.

Don't forget the Market Day, however; it will bring the people together, and you can have a sociable time, and we venture to say there will be some sharp trading done.

The Gold Mania.

There is nothing more to be deprecated than the prevailing gold fever. It is a bad thing in every sense. In the first place, there is no reasonable excuse as to want of employment, for workmen are now in demand in most branches of business at good wages. And in the second place, it is altogether unlikely that the majority of the adventurers will do any better in the gold region than they could do at home. This is enough to show the undertaking to be a foolish one on their part; and they certainly leave to the detriment of home interests—thus injuring others and gaining nothing themselves.

Viewed in a moral light, this mania has nothing to commend it. It gives a loose rein to the spirit of speculation, breaks up the habits of industry and economy among men, and ruins the

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I.

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1864.

NUMBER 22.

soberness and integrity of society. That crazy desire to make a fortune otherwise than by steady and honest accumulation, is easily enticed into actual gambling, thieving and robbery. To encourage this spirit is to demoralize society. It should be discouraged by every good man.

The World Growing Better.

This is our doctrine, and we are glad to hear Rev. Mr. Baumes preach the same from his pulpit. It is good, because it makes the world alive, and gives every human being something to do, especially every one who holds this faith. Our life is not an everlasting monotony, without moral purpose or result. Every aspiration and effort of man places him a step higher—develops him, and makes him better and the world better. There is therefore no excuse for any soul being dead or idle. The field is ripe for labor in every department.

No moral quality can remain healthy and strong without active individual effort. No social evil can be removed without agitation. Hence the need that every man and woman go to work. And the result is always encouraging. The causes of Temperance, Anti-Slavery, and Education, make a requisition upon the talents of all. And thus men become better, higher, nobler, greater, morally and intellectually.

The war of our country is a great calamity, when we consider its waste of life and property, its moral influence upon a million of soldiers; yet since it has become a war for Freedom, it assumes a glory never before attached to war. And not only is it to break the chain of the Southern slave, but the shackles of party and sect are to be struck from thousands, who have long been in bondage to the errors of the past. God will turn the war to good account, and so the world will be made the better for it.

We only submit to such a monstrous evil as war. It is the result of the animal power which controls and enslaves mankind. The time is coming when the higher faculties will rule. Then chattel slavery will be put away, and war itself will cease among civilized people. Then will our race have reached a condition of truer manhood.

EGGLESTON'S WONDERFUL STEREOSCOPIC, which has just had a run of nine evenings in St. Paul, and eight evenings at St. Anthony and Minneapolis, will be exhibited (for two nights only) at the Baptist Church, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock. The Stereoscopic is a late invention, and is creating a perfect furore in the East. It throws a photographic picture on canvas 15 feet in diameter brilliantly illustrated. Mr. Eggleston's series of views comprises a magnificent collection of English, Scotch, Italian, German, Swiss, Alpine, Spanish, Egyptian, and Holy Land scenery. Mr. Eggleston has also had made by Mr. Upton, a splendid set of Minnesota Landscapes. But the finest feature in the whole exhibition is said to be the photographs of Statuary by the best masters, which are shown up larger than the originals. The whole is interspersed with comical pieces, and a grand display of Chinese fireworks. The views are all arranged so that one picture falls into another by the magic dissolving view effect. If you want to travel round the world for 25 cents, go to see the Stereoscopic. Children 15 cents.

TRAGEDY.—The St. Paul papers give an account of a most tragic affair of adultery and murder, which occurred at Minneapolis on Wednesday. Sumner C. Cutter, a well known resident of that place, shot and killed on the street George W. P. Littlefield, a young mechanic, whom he charged with seducing his wife. Cutter is now in jail awaiting trial. Such things will occur until there is a better home training of children, and greater responsibility felt in society for the character of its members.

TEMPERANCE.—A friend inquires, "What can be done to rid our town of liquor selling and drunkenness?" We answer, agitate! Good men and women, agitate! Rum sellers are cowards; so are rum drinkers. Let them see the approach of a strong temperance army, and they will retreat. Try it, friends, in the real old Washingtonian spirit.

The "Continental" for March is received—full of rich reading matter,

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE RETURNED SOLDIERS.—The citizens of Anoka gave a fine entertainment to our returned soldiers on Monday evening, the 22d instant.

Citizens and guests, numbering about one hundred and fifty, sat down to one of those excellent suppers "mine host" of the Eastman House knows so well how to prepare; after which the company adjourned to Randolph's Hall, where a meeting was organized by the choice of George Smiley as President, and G. A. Jenks Secretary.

A hearty welcome to the brave soldiers was extended by Rev. L. Palmer, followed by music by the Anoka Brass Band; after which, sentiments were read and responded to as follows:

1st regular Toast:
The Minnesota First—Heroes of twenty battles—first in the advance, and last in the retreat—Well done, good and faithful servants."

Responded to in an eloquent manner by Bishop Whipple, who stated some incidents in relation to the regiment—of their appearance as he addressed them at old Fort Snelling in the spring of 1861, and of their manly bearing as he again spoke to them on the bloody field of Antietam.

2d regular Toast:
The Second Minnesota—Second only in name—veterans of Mill Spring, Perryville, and the bloody field of Chickamauga—their bloodstained banners their only glory; their conscientious devotion to their country's service.

Responded to by Colonel George of that regiment.

3d regular Toast:
The Minnesota Third—Nobly have they redeemed their reputation, tarnished by the cowardice of Lester.

Response by F. M. Stowell, Esq.

4th regular Toast:
The Minnesota Sharpshooters—"deer" hunters to the rebels.

Briefly responded to by Sergeant Evans of that regiment.

5th regular Toast:
Our friends who have fallen in battle—"There is a tear for all who die—A mourner's or the humblest grave; But martyrs seal the funeral cry, And triumph sweeps upon the brave."

Rev. Mr. Packard, being called upon, spoke of those who left us at their country's call, whose bones lay scattered on many a well fought field. His remarks were exceedingly appropriate, and were followed by a dirge from the Band.

6th regular Toast:
The President of the United States—Reliable and conservative—both leads and follows.

Replyed to by Rev. Mr. Baumes in a few apt and appropriate remarks.

7th regular Toast:
Soldiers of African descent—"Who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

T. G. Jones, Esq., being called upon, spoke to this toast in an eloquent and forcible manner.

The gathering was a very pleasant one, yet not all unmixed with sadness at the thought of our fellow citizens whose remains render the soil, not only of Virginia but of other States in the South, "sacred" to every true and loyal heart in the North.

The meeting was prolonged to the "wee small hours," before the company separated.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday evening Col. D. A. Robertson of St. Paul gave a lecture before this Association, on the Climatic Influences on the Human Race. Colonel Robertson has been a traveler and an intelligent reader and observer, and this lecture was the evident result of considerable research and thought. He was disposed to place reliance on Biblical authority in respect to the origin and unity of the race, against the doubts promulgated by geologists and other scientific men; and thinks that climate accounts for the different peculiarities, characteristics and habits of different nations, and that a large charity should be spread over those things which some call vice and crime. Still he held the religion of the Bible to be binding upon all alike, and that it should be made the rule of moral training.

Rev. Dr. McMaisters of St. Paul will deliver the lecture on Thursday evening next, at the Congregational Church. Subject—The Old World and the New, compared.

The weather is too charming for February.

Dayton Correspondence.

Dayton, Hennepin Co., Feb. 18, 1864.

FRIEND SPALDING:—As I have seen nothing in your paper about our town since you published the account of the ruins found here, I think I must give you a few lines.

The papers at Saint Paul say the mounds in our State were made prior to the settlements, the ruins of which have been found in different parts. This I doubt, because we find the growth of timber on both to be about the same age and in the same localities, at least, it is so here. When we open the mounds in the spring we can compare the skull bones found in both, and settle this question.

We have had a thundering cold snap up here for the past three days, and the snow being gone has allowed the frost to penetrate so that wells thirty feet deep have frozen up tight as a brick.

A man going through town Monday with a load of beer had his eyes opened by a sudden explosion, that proved to be the freezing of the beer which burst the hoops of the barrels. The man was picked up forty rods from his load; but it was impossible to tell whether he was a white man or a Dutchman until a post mortem examination revealed a quantity of sauer kraut, and that settled the matter.

Idaho is kicking up Ned here. One man has a contract for five thousand pick handles; another is building forty one-horse carts; and another is doing something else.

Robinson's steam mill is rolling in logs and pushing out lumber at the rate of ten thousand feet per day; and the water wheel at the dam is converting logs into lumber at an equal rate; consequently we are full of business.

Captain Brinner is organizing a company for Idaho with great success—anticipating everlasting riches.

There is considerable ingenuity displayed among the people here in inventions, which seem to be the order of the day; with us, however, it is French and Dutch talent instead of Yankee. The mooted question of the best way of improving the breed of stock from poor animals has been discovered by a Frenchman, and I might say some of his doings smack almost of immortality. An investigation of scientific breeders would show great results.

At the flouring mill, however, the greatest improvement has been made. The quality of flour made here is superior to that of any other mill in the State, probably owing to their grinding mostly of winter wheat. I noticed to-day the most unique elevator for taking the flour from the stones to the bolt that I have ever seen. It certainly claims examination by all persons engaged in milling. Being so novel, and yet, so to speak, lifelike, I asked the miller who was the inventor; and he replied that it was one of his manufacture, which he called a Dutch elevator. I had heard of Dutch ovens, and now I saw a Dutch elevator. One would hardly think to find in the brain of humanity so much mechanism, and I should advise every millwright in the country to visit this mill, and secure the right to make and use this elevator.

We are to have a ferry here next summer, and, as soon as the cars reach Itasca, shall be in close connection with your city. There are several here who intend to subscribe for the Star as soon as your paper is the nearest to us, and we must have some organ by which to let people know this is not a one-horse town, as they call it over at Itasca.

The man who lost a trinket found it; and the man who married the Saint Paul lady got quite a fortune, if it was a rainy day.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery" is the popular medicine in this place, and had I a desire to puff any man's goods who don't advertise in the Star, I would give you some rousing accounts of the effects of this medicine on the human

system. One man used two bottles, and has never been heard of since—he took bottles and all. You had better recommend its use to some of the folks in your town—it beats all creation when it operates good. BEE-WAX.

For the Anoka Star, THE TRINITY.

There is a vast difference between men's creeds and God's revealed truth. The truth comes not by the authority of men, or the counsels of men, but by the authority of truth itself; and it needs no witness but the witness of self; and its foundation cannot be shaken by the cavilings and opinions of men.

When we are called upon to subscribe to a doctrine or creed, it is presupposed that we have the power to decide in respect to the truth or falsity of the doctrine presented. We really can believe nothing but what we fully understand. To say we have faith in a doctrine which we do not understand is absurd. What can we believe of a thing which we cannot perceive or comprehend?

If God be infinite and supreme, then in no sense is he limited. A person is an individual; and when we say there are three persons in the Godhead, we convey the idea that there are three individuals in God. Number implies succession, and is limited to a combination of units. Consequently, when number is applied to God it restricts or limits him. There cannot be two or more infinities, because one would necessarily limit and restrict the other by its own existence, and would in turn be limited and restricted by the other; thus all would be finite, and neither would be infinite. God, to be infinite, must be one.

If, as some persons claim, three persons equal in power in God means three parts in one God, divided into three equal elements, and each of these divisions is equal in power, how can there be three equal powers, and yet but one power?

To affirm that there are three persons in the Godhead, and that God is invisible and without body or parts, is to affirm that there are three individuals or parts in God, and at the same time it denies such an affirmation.

Having noticed some of the objections to the doctrine of the Trinity, we are led to inquire, what does the truth reveal? All impressions on mind are made in three ways. First, by the aid of our natural senses; second, by reason and investigation; and third, by influx, or impressions received without intellectual effort. As there are three ways of impressing mind, there are also three modes by which God reveals himself to men. First, from the Father, which is reflected in our own being. "In the image of God created he them." Gen. i: 27. Second, from the Son—the way to life everlasting, or divine truth as revealed by Jesus Christ. "I am the way, the truth, and the life." John xiv: 6. Third, by the Holy Ghost, or receiving divine impressions by the spirit. "Which things we speak, not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth, comparing spiritual things with spiritual." 1 Cor. ii: 13.

These three modes of revealing the character of the one true God all proceed from one fountain, and all harmonize in one being, God, and correspond to the natural, the moral, and the divine in man.

The "Penfield Extra" is the name of a nice little paper sent us from Penfield, N. Y., which is set up and edited by a little girl only fourteen years old.

"B. N." is in earnest for a wife. His advertisement is no joke.

Lumbermen are offering \$3.50 per day for men to work on the drive next spring. The prospects are a scarcity of men next spring—[Taylor's Falls Reporter.

A Springfield (Mass.) man has invented a steam sheep-shearer.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square.
One column, one year, \$50.00
Half column, one year, 30.00
Quarter column, one year, 18.00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year, 6.00
One square one week, 75
Each additional week, 25
Legal advertisements at St. Paul rates.
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and with their him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

—In Idaho they are having a very severe winter. Snow on the plains is from one to two feet deep, and on the range from two to ten feet.

—If men show their faith by their works, the faith of a good many would seem to be in the devil.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath. Preaching at 10 a. m., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 p. m. A short discourse at 7 p. m., followed by prayer meeting.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10 1/2 o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Congregationalist church.

Wife Wanted

Proposals for a marriage contract will be received until the 15th of March, from any respectable ladies not more than forty-five years of age, either through the Anoka, or Champlin Post Office. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address, B. N.
Feb. 20, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been licensed by the Probate Court of the County of Scott, as administrator of the estate of Henry D. J. Koons, late of said county, deceased, to sell the north half of the southeast quarter of section nine, township thirty-one, north of range twenty-four west, and the south-west quarter of the northeast quarter of section nine of township thirty-one, north of range twenty-four west, situate in the county of Anoka, State of Minnesota, to pay the debts against the estate of the deceased.
Now, therefore, the subscriber will sell the premises above described to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House, at Anoka, in said county of Anoka, State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to said license for the purpose aforesaid; the sale will be made subject to all taxes thereon, and will, if necessary, be made in separate parcels.
JOHN B. ALLEN, Administrator.
Anoka, Minn., Feb. 20, 1864.

TO EXCHANGE.

The Upper Ferry will be exchanged for a good team.
Cows and young stock will be exchanged for a good horse.
JOB KENNISTON,
Champlin, Feb. 20, 1864.

Good Pay for doing Good.

Live and Let Live.

Although the patrons of the PRAMIE FARMER have been very generous in the expenditure of time and labor, in their efforts to extend its circulation, we know that in many instances their reward has alone been in the consciousness of having accomplished a public good.

We desire a continuance of their efforts, and a more general endeavor to circulate the Farmer and have arranged the following schedule of premiums, to be presented to those who shall give their time to the cause. In making up the list we have endeavored to select such articles as are of the most useful character, and the very best of their class; and as it will be seen, comprise several implements and machines that have taken the first premiums at fairs, and trials the present season. It will be noticed that every person who obtains 10 or more names, receives some valuable prize.

All lists to be sent in by the first of April, 1864.

READ THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF PREMIUMS.

For a list of 10 names at \$1.50 each—One extra copy of Prairie Farmer and Hall's Horse Owner's Hand Book, or one of Barnum's Patent Self-Sewers, that can be attached to any Sewing Machine.
For a list of 15 names at \$1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at \$5.00.
For a list of 20 names at \$1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at \$5.00.
For a list of 25 names at \$1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at 7.00.
For a list of 35 names at \$1.50 each—Subsidiary Plow (steel) or Hay and Straw Cutter, valued at \$15.00.
For a list of 40 names at \$1.50 each—One of Palmer's Patent Horse Hay Forks, or Round-die's Patent Horse Hay Fork.
For a list of 50 names at \$1.50 each—Agricultural Library, valued at \$25.00.
For a list of 60 names at \$1.50 each—One Saiky Horse Rake, or a Wheel Cultivator, \$35.00.
For a list of 75 names at \$1.50 each—Wilex & Gibbs Sewing Machine, price \$47.50; or Stoddard's Patent Cultivator.
For a list of 100 names at \$1.50 each—5 Octave Melodeon, \$35.00; or Sugar Cane Mill, \$50.00; or a Florence Sewing Machine, \$50.00; or one of Rand's Patent Gang Plows, price \$55.00.
For a list of 110 names at \$1.50 each—A set of Appleton's New American Cyclopedia, 16 volumes, valued at \$55.00, publishers' price.
For a list of 125 names at \$1.50 each—One 8 Octave (Prince & Co.) Melodeon, \$50.00; or Sugar Cane Mill, \$50.00.
For a list of 150 names at \$1.50 each—Wood's Moving Machine, price \$100; or one Florence Sewing machine, full case, \$100.

For samples and descriptions, address EMERY & CO., 204 Lake Street, Chicago.
N. B.—No person will be entitled to more than one prize; and that will be the one called for by his largest number of names, unless he should prefer its equivalent from among the lower prizes, nor will the extra copy of the paper for lists of 10 be given to those who win a higher prize.

Where two or more prizes are offered, the winning person is entitled to a choice of articles. All competitors will state when sending names that they are competing for prizes, that they may be credited with the proper number.

Names need not all be sent at one time, but as they are obtained, and each subscriber shall have the paper one year from the time received unless otherwise ordered.

Names need not all be at one post office. It makes no difference how many offices are represented.
Samples and posters sent free.
Address EMERY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANY.

Take No Step Backward.

Faithfully illustrated to the Thirty-Eighth Congress of the United States.

Take no step backward! The eternal Ages
Look down upon you from their height sublime,
And witness the events which history's pages
Small class among the noblest of all time.
Right onward now the path of duty leads,
Though it may lead to dangers that are great;
"Right onward!" onward! Justice sternly cries,
And Mercy joins with Justice in the call.

Take no step backward! Centuries of oppression
Are exulting in the Nation's wrongs;
And wrong that might have stood, with fair
recession.

Yield to the force of self-inflicted blows,
The hand grown heavy in the life-long labor,
That clothed and pampered those who held it
bound.

Now grasp the sun, or wield the flashing scythe,
And win or lose its honors on the ground.
Take no step backward! Contraband, or chattel,
Or slave, or "freeman," or what you will—
"FREED MEN!"

And if we stand or fall in this dread battle,
God bids the hand down from his dial again,
The pillar of a cloud by day is blazing
The atmosphere wherever the battle lies;
The pillar of a fire by night is blazing
Where conflagration points you Southern skies.

Take no step backward! You have surely sinned,
At bay and blind, the East and the West;
What ye have said, now verify; what written,
Seal with the seal of action, broad and strong.
The path of duty leads you to the front;
Of flaming swords that battle into view:
The element that purifies is fire;
Even kindly, in its violence, through.

Take no step backward! Ye, whom God now uses,
To solve the problems of this world;
To rectify his wrongs, right his wrongs;
The great wrongs of slavery, and of sin;
Not in the future—the cause of glory
That you are called to bring our land again—
Your names shall gladden in the noblest strain
That celebrates the deeds of noblest men.

Kentucky, June 3, 1861.

For the Anoka Star.
The Peter Poplar Papers.
NUMBER X.

At the supper table to-night I mentioned a bit of gossip to Uncle Tim, in which an acquaintance of ours was concerned. Says my Uncle:

"Peter, do you know what you say to be founded in fact?"

No, sir, I do not, neither do I believe it. I only give it to you as I received the account.

"Now, my boy," said he, "I have a bit of a story to tell you, that happened when I was about 19 years old. There lived in our town an old fellow who had two daughters about my age. I knew them well. We had been brought up from childhood in the same village, which, by the way, was quite a resort for fashionable people from the cities in the summer season. The girls were quite attractive in appearance, and had received as good an education as it was possible for girls to have in those days. The old girl was what we called 'pretty well-to-do' in the world, and received and entertained considerable company. One summer, a little talk got whispered about that the oldest girl had made a misstep (you know my meaning), and it got to the old man's ears. There was quite a mass in the family; and the first I knew, his daughter had left home. I will confess to you, Peter, it grieved me considerably; for I had made up my mind if ever I took a wife this girl was to be my first choice. I did not believe the story, however, and went to have a talk with her sister. I met her in private, and got all the information I desired. I learned where the story originated, and was fully satisfied it was a falsehood. It was useless, however, to say anything in town, for the father had, in his anger, forbid the daughter remaining under his roof. I promised her sister I would bring her back, and make peace in the family; or, cowhide the old man. In the first place, I hunted up the originator of the story, who, for certain reasons perhaps visible before his optics, saw safety in giving me a written acknowledgment that he had merely thrown out a hint that led to all the trouble. He was a mean, jealous fellow. I started off on horseback to look up the wanderer. It was two days before I found her, and then came the tug of war. I was resolute and determined; and after considerable persuasion I induced her to return with me to our village. Not to attract attention, I got a covered wagon, and drove into town late in the evening and took her to our house, where my parents agreed to keep her in quiet until I could see her family. I first got her sister to visit her; and she, of course, secured her mother in her favor; then I pitched into the old man. At first he was impregnable. 'She should never enter his house again, as she had brought disgrace to his family, etc.' I got riled, and declared the whole thing was a falsehood, and showed him the written testimony from the originator of the lie. I labored with the old man three days, but he didn't know that she was in town. The chap that started the story was

gone for good, so I couldn't refer to him. At last I told the old fellow I was going after his daughter to bring her home, and if she would accept my offer, I would marry her, but the ceremony must take place in his house.

This seemed to quiet him. Not that it would be much of a match, but he thought he would get her off his hands, so he gave his consent. I went home, hitched up the team, and took her over with father and mother. We had a very pleasant visit, considering; but it was evident that the story was preying on the poor girl's mind quite seriously. My mother was aware that sickness must inevitably follow the excitement. But never mind the rest, my boy; the poor girl was in her grave in two months. I demanded a post mortem examination, and the proof was all I desired that she had been vilely slandered."

And that, Uncle Tim, is the reason you never married?

"No matter about that, sir; but let me give you a bit of advice: Never speak lightly of the girls; always respect them; never suffer your tongue to repeat a single word, be it true or false, that will carry a shadow of doubt upon their characters; for I tell you, Peter, though they may prove to be vile as hell itself, they are angels compared to those who start them on the road. A word will sometimes ruin a character that a whole life will not repair. It grieves me, my boy, to see how quick a female goes down when she takes the first misstep; and their own sex are more to blame than the men; men bolster each other up, while women do just the reverse. Let them pursue a more Christian course toward their erring sisters, and it will change the face of things materially; and let them shun the society of men whom they know to be the cause of such troubles—not respect them the more as is often the case. At the same time remember Christ's injunction, 'Let him that is without sin cast the first stone.'"

Uncle Tim, don't you think much trouble originates in the manner in which girls are educated?

"Certainly, my boy; more than half the parents bring up their daughters with the sole idea of their becoming wives; scarcely a thought is given to their education by which they may earn a livelihood. Just turn their minds as we do the boys into this channel, and let them be taught some respectable occupation, and I'll bet my life, Peter, you would not see them married quite so young. They are just as competent to follow mercantile pursuits as men, many of them more so, if they are only educated for it; and I am glad to see so many of them in the East clerks in such establishments."

You don't favor women's rights associations exactly, do you, Uncle Tim?

"Not exactly; but I do favor the education of women to remunerative employment. Let the girls be taught something more substantial than lick-spittle accomplishments. I would not make them drudges, by any means. Many avocations are monopolized by men that women ought to have for health and profit. Let the reform now going on be continued, and you may be sure that ten years hence it will be a pretty smart, active business man that gets a wife. Girls won't throw themselves away to every puppy that comes along and offers himself for a husband; they will find that they can do business and make fortunes as honorably as men. And now, sir, another hint to you as to how to be successful in this world: Behave yourself, and make it a point to keep on the right side of the old ladies; win their esteem and be worthy of it, and the girls will be your friends; you may then snap your fingers at the husbands and fathers; they will have to patronize you, for of all the power I ever met there is nothing that equals female influence. It always comes in play. We see it in our infancy; we see it in boyhood; young men feel it; and it soothes the old man in his decline; cheering in sickness and sorrow it encourages our labors; and I know several instances where it has converted devils into saints, and they held good to their conversion. If you want anything more said in woman's favor, you can have it."

PETER POPLAR.

As daylight can be seen through very small holes, so little things will illustrate a person's character. Indeed character consists in little acts, habitually and honorably performed; daily life being the quarry from which we build it up, and rough-hew the habits from it.

FOR A "SLOW-COACH" FAMILY.

Don't take a newspaper; don't read one of any kind. If you hear persons discussing this or that great battle, ask stupidly what it all means. Emulate Rip Van Winkle; steep your senses in moral and mental oblivion, and pay no attention to what is passing about you; in this way you may save two or three dollars—the price of a paper—and lose five hundred or five thousand dollars by not being informed about markets, supply and demand, and a thousand other things as essential to an enterprising man as light and air. If you have children, don't take any paper for them; tell them "book larnin' ain't no count." Let them tumble in the highway unwashed, uncombed, and in rags and tatters. If they don't graduate in the State Prison it will be no fault of yours. If you are a farmer, plow, sow and reap, as your stupid father did before you. Scoff at all newspapers, and deride at progress of all kinds; then if you do not succeed in making other people think they are all wrong, and that you alone are sagacious, it must be that the world is seriously awry, and needs relearning badly. The sooner you undertake the better.

By not reading papers you will succeed, if a farmer, in having the finest crop of knotty, wormy apples that can be found; potatoes that would take the prize at any fair for rot; cabbages that are all leaves and no head; turnips destroyed in the shoot by worms; hay moldy and musty, because you despised barometers and cut it just as the mercury was falling; corn half a crop, because you exhausted the land with it for years, and starved Nature to such a pitch that she had nothing to yield in return; all these calamities, and many more will befall you because you don't keep up with the times. You call it "hard luck," but men of common sense call your course by a name you never heard of—stupidity; that's more "book larnin'."

A man that does not take a paper of some kind or another in this time of the world, must expect to be a prey to all sorts of swindlers a victim to bad management, and out of spirits, out of pocket, temper, money, credit, in short, everything under the sun that tends to make life bearable. The newspaper is the great educator of the people, after all; so let us exclaim, "THE PRESS FOREVER!"—[Scientific American.]

A REMARKABLE CAREER IN VILLAINY.

They have a "gay and festive" character in the shape of a villain in the Bureau County jail. His name is Green. Some two years ago he was listed in Chicago, got his bounty and deserted, went into the country, committed a rape on a girl thirteen years old, escaped, went to Peru and enlisted again. From Peru he sallied out into an adjoining township, and under pretence of being a military officer, actually pressed a squad of citizens into his service, marched them against the village of Tonia, posted them as guards on the principal avenues leading to the place, went into town, stepped aboard the cars on the Illinois Central and left his dupes to discover the sell at their leisure. He got at Decatur, stole a horse, and went to Shelbyville, and exhibited a third time. Here he was overhauled by an officer, ribboned and taken back to Bureau County, and placed in jail, saved off the grating to the air holes, crawled out and made his way back to Egypt, was re-arrested, taken into court, where he was recognized as an escaped "bird" from the Joliet penitentiary, was sent back, served out his term and was then again taken to the Princeton jail, to await trial on the charge of rape. When the time for trial came round, he refused to leave his cell, defied the officers to take him out, and in the melee was shot by the sheriff, the ball entering his breast and passing clear round and lodging in his back, where it was found and extracted. It is safe to say with particular reference to that fellow, "the who is born to be hanged!" &c.—[Pocra Transcript.]

DRESS OF AN ENGLISH BRIDE OF QUALITY.

Mr. Alexander Hugh Baring, M. P., recently married to the Hon. Leonard Caroline Digby, a daughter of Lord Digby. The wedding dress of the bride is thus described in an English journal:

The bride was attired in a dress of the richest white gros antique, trimmed with ruffles covered with bouillons of tulle, with a tunic of magnificent Brussels point lace, looped up with bouquets of orange flowers, the body and sleeves covered with Brussels point lace to correspond, wreath of orange flowers and veil of Brussels point lace to match the tunic, with diamond necklace and earrings.

POPPING.—Mr. Popp, of Popville, fancying himself to be very popular with his lady-love, popped the question to her under the poplar tree, when she referred him to her poppy, who, when asked for his consent, laboring under the influence of ginger pop, popped him out of the door to the tune of "pop goes the weasel."

—Tom Thumb has gone into retirement with a fortune of a quarter of a million.

REMINISCENCES OF DREADFUL CATASTROPHES.

In commenting on the recent disaster at Santiago, Chili, the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

We have had nothing in this country which approaches this Santiago calamity. The burning of the Richmond theatre, in 1811, by which about a hundred and twenty people were consumed in the flames, is the most horrible calamity of that kind which has ever happened in our own country; but South America has felt the hand of the destroyer in other forms more heavily. In 1842, ten thousand people were destroyed by an earthquake in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela; while death had suddenly called off thousands of victims in the same form in Quito and other cities, in his march over South America.

During the great fire in London, in 1812, two thousand persons perished in the burning of the London Bridge. In Constantinople, in 1791, thirty thousand houses and fifty mosques were destroyed by fire, and in the space of thirteen years, about that time, forty-nine thousand houses were burned in the same city. In the great fire in London, in 1666, one hundred and thirteen houses and eighty-six churches, among them St. Paul's Cathedral, were burned, and four hundred and thirty-six acres of the most populous part of the city were laid waste by the devouring flames.

In India, in 1737, three hundred thousand persons were destroyed by a hurricane which caused the water to rise forty feet higher than usual, and twenty thousand vessels were cast away. The great earthquake in Sicily, in 1693, which leveled Catania and forty-nine other towns and cities, also destroyed one hundred thousand people. Sixty thousand people were destroyed in the space of six minutes, by the earthquake which engulfed the city of Lisbon, in 1755; the shock was felt nearly all over Europe, in the northern part of Africa, and even in the West Indies, and a vast wave from the sea swept over the coast of Spain, in some places sixty feet high. Near Morocco the earth opened and suddenly swallowed ten thousand people, and their herds.

This chapter of accidents might be extended further, by reference to volcanic eruptions and plagues; but among all the horrible tragedies which blacken the page of history, none leave a sharper sting, or create a more acute pain in the public heart, than the burning to death of two thousand people, in one sacrifice, in Santiago.

DEMOCRACY AND SLAVERY.

It may be worth while to place the following paragraph on record as a Democratic straw showing which way the wind blows:

From the New York World.

So far as its (slavery's) downfall is the natural result of the war, the Democratic party cannot interpose to save it. We never interposed to impair or cripple slavery, although we believed it wrong; we certainly shall never interfere to preserve it. There has never been a time when Northern Democrats would not have rejoiced to see the Southern States imitate our example and freely abolish slavery; and if slavery falls, as an incidental consequence of the war, without any violation of our duty by illegal intervention, we shall passively leave it to its fate. Its destruction is a risk which the South voluntarily incurred when they resorted to arms, and it would be a great inconsistency for us to intervene in favor of an institution which we disapprove, when we would not intervene against it.

CONSCIENCE.—How bravely a man can walk the earth, bear the heaviest burdens, perform the severest duties, and look all men boldly in the face, if he only bears in his breast a clear conscience, void of offence toward God and man. There is no spring, no spur, no inspiration, like this. To feel that we have omitted no task, and left no obligation undischarged, this fills the heart with satisfaction, and the immortal soul with strength.

TRUE NOBILITY.—The day laborer who earns, with horny hand and the sweat of his brow, coarse food for a wife and children whom he loves, is raised by this generous motive to true dignity; and though lacking the refinements of life, is a nobler being than he who thinks himself absolved by wealth from serving others.

To plunge a young lady six fathoms deep in happiness, give her two canary birds, half a dozen moonbeams, twelve yards of silk, an ice cream, several rose buds, a squeeze of the hand, and the promise of a new bonnet. If she doesn't melt, it will be because she can't.

BAD THINGS.—An intemperate man, an unfaithful lover, a dirty cook, an aching tooth, a smoky house, a scolding wife, a newspaper borrower, a good appetite and nothing to eat, and an empty pocket on a holiday.

TO SOLDIERS AND POSTMASTERS.

Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will doubtless concur for a favor on the soldiers in the field, as well as their friends at home, by giving publicity to the following:

An Act to amend the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into the mails of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

Approved Jan. 23, 1864.

Post Office-Dep't., Jan. 23, 1864.

The foregoing law is published for the information of the public, and especially for the guidance of Post-Masters, and is thought to be so full and plain that no one can mistake its meaning. Post-Masters will, however, bear in mind that packages of clothing entitled to pass in the mails—four ounces for eight cents—must be manufactured from wool, cotton, or linen, and not exceed two pounds in weight, and must be addressed to a non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States. Consequently, a package addressed to a commissioned officer, or composed of other materials than as above specified such as boots, shoes, &c., if sent by mail, must be prepaid by stamps at letter rates, viz: three cents for every half ounce or fraction thereof.

M. BLAIR, Post-Master General.

GET ENOUGH SLEEP.

We have often heard young men remark that four or five hours' sleep was all they wanted, and all the human system required. Thousands, no doubt, permanently injure their health in this way. We live in a fast age, when everybody seems to be trying to invert the order of nature. If men will persist in turning night into day, it is not to be wondered at that few last out the allotted term of life. No matter what may be a man's occupation—physical, or mental; or, like Othello's, gone, and living in idleness—the constitution cannot last, depend upon it, without a sufficiency of regular and refreshing sleep. John Hunter, the great surgeon, died suddenly, of spasmodic affection of the heart; a disease greatly encouraged by want of sleep. In a volume just published by a medical man, there is one great lesson that hard students and literary men may learn, and that is, that Hunter probably killed himself by taking too little sleep. Four hours' rest at night, and one after dinner, cannot be sufficient to recruit the exhausted powers of body and mind. Certainly not; and the consequence was that Hunter died early. If men will persist in cheating sleep, her twin-sister, death, will avenge the insult.

—A Dutchman had two pigs—a large one and a small one. The smallest being the oldest, he was trying to explain to a customer, and did it in this wise: "The little pig is the piggiest." Upon which his vrow, assuming to correct him, said: "You will excuse him, he no speak as good English as me—he no means the little pig is te piggiest, but te young little pig is te oldest."

—A printer is the most curious being living. He may have a bank and coin, and not be worth a penny; have small caps, and neither wife nor children. Others may run fast, but he gets along swifter by setting fast. He may be making impressions without eloquence; may use the lye without offending, and be telling the truth. He can set standing, and do both at the same time; use furniture, and yet have no house.

—Mr. N. Pierce of East Lexington has carried milk to Boston for sixty-three years, rising at four o'clock every morning. For sixteen years he has never missed a day in the personal delivery of his milk, and he still keeps at it.—[Waltham Sentinel.]

—Three hundred rebel prisoners are said to have taken the oath of allegiance and joined the navy in Boston. We hope they will be distributed in half dozens among our ships. They should not be put all on board the same vessel.

—Raw cotton and castor oil are an infallible cure for frost-bitten limbs. It has restored them when amputation was thought necessary to preserve life. So says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial.

—A new theater is to be erected in St. Paul, next summer, at an outlay of \$50,000. The building is to be of dressed limestone, 90 feet by 137—the ground floor to be used for stores.

—A letter from Robert J. Walker, now in England, says half a million emigrants may be induced to come to this country during the present year.

RAILROAD TO ANOKA!

JUMP on the Cars and take a ride to St. Paul, and while there, go to the

CHEAP CASH STORE,

And buy your

Dry Goods.

We are selling

MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS,

And all our WINTER DRESS GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.

Now is the time for Bargains, and if you want a

LADY'S CLOAK,

that is the place to buy one, for we are selling cheap to close out the stock.

For Balmoral Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, and everything else, go

THE CHEAP CASH STORE, Next door to the Northwestern Express Office, No. 218 Third Street.

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

DRESS MAKING.

MRS. R. M. JOHNSON has opened her shop and is ready to receive patronage from her friends. Sewing done at the lowest prices. Room at the residence of G. D. Colman.

Anoka, Feb. 9th, 1864.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions

PUBLISHED AT 473 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The special object and aim in the publication of this magazine is to present judicious, reliable, and practical information in all matters pertaining to ladies' and children's dress.

Information of the greatest possible importance to Milliners, Dress-makers, and every lady who wish to know the prevailing modes in New York and Paris.

To all enterprising ladies, and industrious mothers, we shall endeavor to furnish many useful and practical suggestions in relation to the proper combination of colors, choosing materials, including cutting and making dresses, and children's clothes, which of necessity must occupy a much larger portion of a woman's time, when no reliable authority is at hand to be consulted—suggestions which cannot fail to prove a source of much gratification, economy, personal refinement, and home comfort.

Do not fail to bear in mind that we furnish, in value, during the year, more than \$5 in full-size patterns alone; while in plates, engravings, reliable information on fashions, more than can be secured in any other of the other fashion magazines put together; and yet the yearly subscription is only fifty cents, independent of the Caric de Visite. Do not fail to subscribe for the Mirror, if you wish to secure it promptly as it is sent in advance to subscribers.

[Communicated.]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.

A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription to benefit the afflicted, and spread the information which he conceives to be valuable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

3-4m

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

Merit Alone Makes a Sewing Machine VALUABLE.

The people are perceiving that

Glowing Representations ARE NOT MERIT.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only sewing Machines of known practical utility. THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe. It is the only Machine in the world making the

LOCK STITCH

with the Locking Hook and using the Glass Foot

The WHEELER & WILSON Machines are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted FREE OF CHARGE, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON Rooms, in the Greenleaf Block, No. 264 Third Street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, September 6th, 1863.

HO! FOR A RIDE!

Cheap, pleasant and quick!

to St. Paul, via

Saint Paul and Pacific R. R.

Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

to be closed out at

A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock, at

CATHCART & CO.'S

132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced

consisting in part of

Cloths,

Casimires,

Shawls,

Flannels,

Blankets

Tankee Notions, and newest styles

Dress Goods,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full assortment

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and

and other Goods, at their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known

us and patronized us for the last twelve

years, we are grateful, but while we

are proud to be classed among

THE OLD SETTLERS,

we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among

the "old fogies."

GOLD IS ADVANCING,

And Dry Goods will certainly be higher. But

for the next SIXTY DAYS we shall sell

without regard to the market.

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1893. 132

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end of

the Bridge formerly occupied as a

Match Factory, where they will keep

constantly on hand a good assortment

of staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures

for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction;

if not return them, and your money will be

refunded. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange

for goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the

highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1893.

TAILORING.

A NEW Tailoring Establishment is just opened

in Wm. H. Cook's Picture Gallery. This is to

inform the citizens of Anoka that the

subscribers are prepared to do any work for them in the

way of Cutting, Making and Repairing Clothing,

at reasonable low rates. Produce, wood, &c. taken

in payment. DAVID E. GOULDING.

St. Paul.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1856.)

MATHER & CO., Proprietors,

335 Broadway, New York.

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

WEEK DAYS—From 7 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m.

SUNDAYS—From 12

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays;

closes at 10 o'clock p. m.

Northern Mail—Leaves Anoka for Crow Wing

daily, except Sundays; closes 9:30 a. m.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge

and Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 7 o'clock

a. m. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 8 o'clock

a. m. Mail closes half an hour before the

time of starting.

Anoka, Aug. 31st 1891. Post Master.

BOY WANTED.

A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years of

age, is wanted at this office, to learn the Printing

Business.

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

The greatest improvement yet in the Sewing

Machine art. A curiosity worth seeing.

Please send for circular with sample of sewing.

These Improved Machines save one hundred

per cent. of thread and silk, and make the work

stronger and on both sides.

They require no instruction to operate perfectly,

except "the printed directions."

No change in sewing from one kind of goods

to another.

And no taking apart to clean or oil.

Our New MANUFACTORY is now complete, with

all its machinery and tools entirely new, and is

already rapidly turning out Machines, which for

beauty and perfection of finish are not surpassed

by any manufactured in the world.

N. B.—Should any Machine prove unsatisfac-

tory, it can be returned and money refunded.

Agents wanted in counties not canvassed by

our own agents.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO.,

No. 535 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

aug7 12mva.

The Leading Family Paper in America.

Consists of Sixteen Large Quarto

Pages, Weekly, price 4 cents; in

monthly parcels, price 17 cents;

or \$2 per annum, paid

in advance.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL

Of Popular Information, Amusement

and Domestic Economy.

The Household Journal is not edited by one

individual only, but its different departments are

conducted by various editors, so that it presents

a paper unequalled in variety of useful, entertain-

ing, and instructive contents, and one which

especially commends itself to the intelligent in all

parts of the United States and Canada. Every

week is presented, in its various departments, the

choicest literary and musical entertainment.

A greater variety of reading matter is given

in the Household Journal than in any other paper

published in this country, whose article on what is

generally published, being more entertaining as

well as instructive.

Its musical department from twenty-five to

seventy-five cents worth of first class music is

published every week, consisting of the newest

and best vocal and instrumental pieces (by the

best composers of Europe and America), all having

plentiful piano accompaniments, full music page size,

printed in the best possible manner.

The literary department is enriched with the

choicest stories by the best writers, not a line being

admitted, but what is of a kind to be perused in

any family.

In Science, Art and Invention, the Household

Journal presents the latest and the newest and

private family and the workshop.

Its History and travel gives most interesting

extracts from the many narratives of intelligent

travelers in all parts of the world.

Its Literary and Miscellaneous presents the choicest

gems from the written and oral efforts of our

best writers and speakers, both native and foreign.

Its Chess and Draught Departments are con-

ducted by two of the most accomplished players

in this country, and challenge comparison with

those of any other paper.

Its Gardening and Horticultural Department is

edited by one of the most accomplished practical

gardeners in this country, whose article on what is

generally published, being more entertaining as

well as instructive.

The Form of the Paper is the best adapted for

binding and which at the end of every six months

makes one of the handsomest books which can

be placed on a drawing-room or library table.

In Paper and Two-fold, the Household Journal

will compare favorably with the best printed

paper in the United States.

A Sample Copy Sent Free

Address.

SOLD BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

Price four cents weekly. In monthly parts in

wrappers stitched and cut, price seventeen cents.

Two dollars a year, paid in advance. Clubs

supplied at \$1.50 each subscriber, with an extra

copy free for every eight subscribers. Publish-

ers, A. HATHILL & CO., No. 20 North William

street, New York.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

PRESIDENT Lincoln's Grand March, with the

most beautiful vignette that has yet been pub-

lished; Music by Helmsmiller, leader of the 22nd

Regiment Band, price 50 cents. Our Generals

Quick-Step, with vignette of 35 of our Generals;

music by Grafalia, leader of the 7th Regiment

Band, 50 cents. The Seven Sons' Galop, Laura

Reene Waltz, 35 cents each. Comic Schottische,

25 cents; all by Baker. Music Box Galop, by

Herring, 35 cents. Union Waltz, La Grasse, 35

cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents.—

Spirit Polka, General Scott's Farewell Grand

March, Parlihurst, 25 cents each. Star Spangled

Banner, brilliant variations by Prof. Cull, 40 cts.

All of which are pronounced by good judges to

be fine productions.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—I will be true to you;

A penny for your thoughts; Little Jenny Dow;

Better times are coming; I dream of my mother

and home. Merry little Lullaby and Why

have my loved ones gone; by Stephen C. Foster.

Shall we know each other there, by the Rev. H.

Lowry. Pleasant words for all, by J. Roberts.—

There is a beautiful world, by L.M. Holmes.—

These songs will be very popular. Price 25 cents

each; mailed free. Shall we know each other

there, Where Liberty dwells in my country, be

in time, (a revival hymn) and Shall we meet be-

yond the river, are published in cheap form for

choirs and Sunday schools; price 5 cents each,

25 cents per dozen, \$2 per hundred; postage one

cent. Published by

HORACE WATERS, Agt.

no24f 491 Broadway, New York.

TAKEN UP.

Came into the enclosure of the subscribers,

on or about the 24th day of November, a dark

red two year old bull—no special marks.

The owner is requested to pay charges and take

her away.

A. M. & A. J. CASWELL.

Corn Creek, Anoka Co., Minn., Jan. 23, 1894.

1738.

TO PROMOTE

Good Health

USE THE

Dandelion and Wild Cherry

BITTERS.

In Pint Bottles, Price 50 Cents.

In Quart " " 1 00 75c.

THESE Bitters are composed of the best Roots,

Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted

to the immediate cure of all diseases produced

by an impure liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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CURE INDIGESTION.

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CURE HEART BURN.

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CURE WEAKNESS.

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CURE LOST APPETITE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures

simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON'S Proprietors.

Farmer's, Clayton county, Iowa.

For Sale by J. M. RANDOLPH,

Anoka.

S. B. ROBINSON, General Wholesale Agent.

Address, Chatham, Minn.

Also for Huntington's Writing Fluid,

Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors.

Van Dusen's Worm Confections.

Van Dusen's Medical Bleeding.

Allen's Condition Powders.

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Dutcher's Head Shot for Red Bats.

Sleeper's Fly Killer. apl 11-17

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Company,

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Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.

Surplus over \$300,000.

Marine and Fire Insurance on the most favorable

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Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

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Agent, Anoka, Minnesota.

October 10th 1890.

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The best and cheapest in the world for Ladies!

This popular monthly magazine will be greatly

MISCELLANY.

"Little Wife."

Cousins—boy and girl, we watched,
The glowworm and the star,
Made minute trenches on the sands,
And gathered shells and spar;
We built the sun-moon in the drift,
We mused in the park;
I called her shyly, "Little wife,"
And kissed her in the dark.

For years our paths lay wide apart—
As wide as sun and sea,
And when we met again she seemed
Half strange, half shy with me;
But guess together at the farm,
We soon recalled to life,
The memory of those early days,
When she was "Little wife."

A whisper at a wedding dance—
A blushing, tender face—
And then I heard the welcome word
That gave me cousin Grace;
That gave me her whose love dispelled
The shadow on my life,
Who lay her hand on mine to-night,
And is my "Little wife."

WORK OF RUMSELLERS.

60,000 lives are annually destroyed by intemperance in the United States.
100,000 men and women are yearly sent to prison in consequence of strong drink.
20,000 children are yearly sent to the poor-house for the same reason.
300 murders are another of the yearly fruits of intemperance.
400 suicides follow these fearful catalogues of miseries.
20,000 orphans are bequeathed each year to private and public charity.
\$200,000 are yearly expended to produce this shocking amount of crime and misery, and much more is lost from the same cause.

—Mr. Charles F. Brown, (Artemus Ward) was dangerously ill of typhoid fever at Salt Lake City on the 17th ult.

—The radical German papers of Missouri are strongly opposing the renomination of President Lincoln.

GIRL WANTED.

Wanted, a girl to board and go to school. For further particulars inquire at this office.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

F. O. WILDER & CO.
Dealers in Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books.
No. 132 THIRD ST. CORNER ST. PETER ST., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
Agents for the celebrated A. M. McPhail & Co.'s Star and Grand Scale Pianos, also, THE PARLOFF GEM.
Mr. WILDER is a first-class dealer, and has been in the business over twenty years, and will sell none but First Class Instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all pianos sold by the firm will be kept in repair one year free of charge, within a reasonable distance.
Pianos and Melodeons, tuned and repaired. Livery given on the Piano and Melodeon. St. Paul, December 12, 1893. 111y.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, for 1894.

VOLUMES XXIII AND XXIV.
Edited by T. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

The Home Magazine for 1894 will be conducted in the same spirit that has distinguished it from the commencement; and continue to unite in one periodical the attractions and excellencies of both the Ladies', or Fashion Magazines as they are called, and the graver literary monthlies.

Our arrangements for 1894 include:
Three original serial stories, written expressly for the Home Magazine. One of these will be by Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and commence in the January number.

Another will be by T. S. ARTHUR, and the third from the pen of Miss M. A. DENNISON, a writer who has long been a favorite with the public. Besides these, our large corps of talented writers will continue to enrich the Home Magazine with shorter stories, poems, essays, and sketches of life and character, written with the aim of blending literary excellence with the higher teachings of morality and religion.

Social literature, art, morals, health, domestic happiness, to these the Home Magazine has been and will continue to be devoted. Elegant engravings appear in every number, including choice pictures, groups and characters, prevailing fashions, and a large variety of patterns for garments, etc. In the market, and at a price that brings it within the reach of every intelligent family in the land.

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Our premium plates for 1894 are large photographs of "Evangeline" and "The Minister's Wife," two charming and popular pictures. These photographs are on aluminumized paper, exquisitely copied, and superior to any heretofore sent by us. No picture ever published has been as popular as "Evangeline," and the demand for it at the printer's is still very large. The splendid English engraving, "The Minister's Wife," sells for \$25. Our copies give all the details, and all the fine effects perfectly.

One of these prints goes to every "getter up of a club, large or small."

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